ARMY

THE GAZETTE OF THE LAND SEA AND AIR



NAVY

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES **SINCE 1863**

OURNAL

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The War Program

VOL. LXXXII—No. 21—WHOLE No. 3258 fat, as 2nd class matter at P. O. at Washington, D. C. Add entry Baltimore, Md., under Act of March 3, 1879

AIR TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMAND

ACONSOLIDATION of the former Ma-A teriel and Air Service Commands of the Army Air Forces, the Air Technical Service Command, with headquarters at Wright Field, Ohio, is responsible for the wright Field, Onlo, is responsible for the design, engineering, procurement, production, inspection, supply and maintenance of all airplanes and equipment peculiar to the AAF, and is charged with the important job of readjustment of AAF war ntracts, keeping manpower and facili-s at work under the changing demands of the Air Forces on all fronts.

Lt. Gen. William S. Knudsen is the di-ector of ATSC, and Maj. Gen. Bennett E. Meyers his deputy. One of the six Commands of the AAF, the ATSC is itself composed of six divisions. Three divisions nder Engineering and Procurement, saded by Maj. Gen. K. B. Wolfe, are En-ineering. Procurement and Readjust-tent. The three other divisions are Suply, Maintenance and Personnel and Base

The Engineering Division, headed by rig. Gen. F. O. Carroll, is divided into everal laboratories. These are: Aero-Medical, Col. W. R. Lovelace, responsible for research on the human body in flight for research on the human body in flight and development of air frames; Armament, Col. R. E. Jarmon, concerned with cannon, machine guns, bombs and all arms; Engineering Shops, Lt. Col. J. W. Musser, a modern, well-equipped machine hop which acts as a service laboratory; Equipment, Col. G. V. Holloman, responsible for research and development on ver 7,000 items; Materials, J. B. Johnson, tests and develops all types of materials; Personal Equipment, Lt. Col. W. C. Warner, responsible for research and development of flying clothing, parachutes levelopment of flying clothing, parachutes and life-saving equipment; Photographic, Col. H. K. Baisley, conducts research and Col. H. K. Baisley, conducts research and designs photographic equipment; Power Plant, Col. D. J. Keirn, is charged with research and development aircraft engines and equipment; Propeller, Lt. Col. R. L. Jordan, designs and tests propellers and parts; Technical Data, Col. J. M. Hayward, is a service organization of librarians, photographers, translators and technical experts of foreign aviation; Aircraft Radio, Col. H. R. Yeager, designs and tests radio and other electronic ens and tests radio and other electronic

sgns and tests radio and other electronic devices for aviation use; and Flight Section, Col. M. E. Bradley, is responsible for test flying of all AAF aircraft.

The Procurement Division is headed by Brig. Gen. Orval R. Cook. The mission of this division is twofold—first to help AAF headquarters determine what types of aircraft can be produced in quantity to meet the Army's current and anticles. to meet the Army's current and antici-pated requirements and second to procure from the 15,000 manufacturers who fill AAF requirements the 450,000 items needed. This division is divided into Re-sources Control, Production and Quality Control sections

ntrol sections

The Readjustment Division, whose chief is Col. E. W. Rawlings, was created to establish machinery for the effective handling of contract terminations, cut-backs and disposal problems which will

(Please turn to page 605)

Plan NROTC's to Fill Post-war Navy Billets

Hearings on legislation to enlarge the Navy ROTC have been held this week by the House Naval Committee and have culminated in the reporting of a bill (H.R. 621) to enlarge the Naval Reserve Training Corps from the present limit of 7,200 to 24,000 during the war and to 14,000 after the war.

The measure is designed to provide a larger pool of college trainees from which to select officers for the Navy, it being claimed by the Navy Department that the Naval Academy cannot train enough cadets to provide the required number of officers, the yearly limit there at present being about 700 graduates.

In the course of the hearing the state

ment was made by Vice Adm. Randall R. Jacobs, Chief of Naval Personnel, that there are now 27 colleges with Naval ROTC units and that the number will be increased to about 50, the added units to be placed in colleges having not less than 1,000 students so as to assure a proportion of one out of every 5 students for the naval unit. Of the 27 colleges having these units at the present time, 15 have both Army and Navy Reserve Officer training units training units.

training units.

The total of 52,157 students in the V-12 Program, as of 1 Nov. 1944, Admiral Jacobs said, will be reduced gradually, but 16,976 of them are to be transferred to the NROTC when and if authorized by the bill's enactment. The 5,503 to be left in the V-12 Program until 1 July will be transferred to the NROTC at that time. The graduation of 12,000 on 1 July will account for that many of the 52,157 V-12 students enrolled as of 1 Nov. 1944. The initial selection will be from the 131 V-12

students enrolled as of 1 Nov. 1944. The initial selection will be from the 131 V-12 schools, the qualified ones to be sent to the 50 NROTC colleges. Adde1 members for the corps are expected to come voluntarily from the colleges.

Following Admiral Jacobs' statement that the Naval Academy is inadequate to supply the officers needed for the Navy, Chairman Vinson asked whether there would be any precedence in future years of Academy graduates over officers commissioned from the NROTC. To this, Admiral Jacobs said a Board now considering this and other matters, is expected to finish its deliberations by the end of to finish its deliberations by the end of this month, and will then send a report to the secretary.

the secretary.

On the subject of precedence, Chairman Vinson said he believes that if Annapolis and ROTC commissioned graduates are not placed on an equal basis the members of the latter corps will not be inclined to go into the Regular Navy. He said there he had been force with the students.

should be no favoritism and that students without a political "pull" should be given a chance to go into the Navy.

Representative Mott, a member of the Naval Committee, asked what has happened to develop the idea that the distinctions of the Naval Committee, asked what has happened to develop the idea that the distinctions of the Naval Committee of the Naval Commi tion between Academy and ROTC grad-uates should be removed. Admiral Jacobs replied that he has been opposed to the old distinctions, that it is the present policy to oppose those distinctions, and intimated that he intends to do something

Admiral Jacobs said that less than 10

(Please turn to Page 613)

Promote Staff Lt. Comdrs.

Names of the following lieutenant com-manders of the staff corps of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve who have been promoted temporarily to grade of com-mander have been made public by the

Navy Department.

These officers were promoted by individual letter, following approval of recommendations of selection panels, and do not represent all of the staff corps lieutenant commanders so selected. Others will be promoted at later dates. The selection panels which reviewed the records of these officers are the last of the 1944 panels to report. Dates of meet-ing of new panels for various ranks and branches have not yet been determined.
The officers promoted were:

SUPPLY CORPS

ART B U.S.	MA ATOMY
DeW. C. T. Grubbs,	C. A. Blick
jr.	E. F. Metzger
J. S. Dietz	R. G. Buck
P. L. Weintraub, jr.	T. A. Long
R. G. Linson	L. A. White
A. F. Ryan, jr.	F. K. Longshor
D. W. Twigg	H. F. Kuehl
A. T. Magnell	H. S. Atherton
T. P. O'Connell	D. C. Ambrose
D. O. Lacey	W. I. Robbins
L. P. Kimball, jr.	E. M. Fagan
L. Lee, jr.	H. E. Cole
H. T. Bierer	R. S. Klunk
(Please turn	to Page 613)

Relief From Command

Questioned at his press conference this week as to whether many commanders have been relieved since the start of the European offensive, the Secretary of

"It is the policy of the War Department and of the Theater Commanders to demand the highest standards of performance from the Army's field com-manders, and if they fail to measure up, in the opinion of their superiors, they are relieved. Under this policy a number of commanders have been relieved. How-ever, the relief of a commander from a particular assignment may mean that his particular assignment may mean that his abilities are not suited to that assignment and he may, in another position, continue to contribute valuable service to the Army and to his country. Therefore, it is the policy of the War Department, that such reassignments are made without public announcement in order that the efficiency of a loyal officer may not be impaired in his new assignment."

Correspondents at Supreme Headquarparticular assignment may mean that his

cer may not be impaired in his new assignment."

Correspondents at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, were told recently that no Allied generals would be dismissed as a result of the German break-through. It was stated that General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower regarded the commanders who met the first enemy advance and those now fighting in the Ardennes as having done a remarkable military job.

Maj. Gen. McD. Silvester has returned to Washington, D. C., having been relieved of his command of the 7th Armored Division and reverting to his permanent rank of colonel, it was reported this week.

Overseas dispatches this week stated that he was relieved of his command last November, Brig. Gen. Robert W. Hous-

November, Brig. Gen. Robert W. Hous-brouck succeeding him. The dispatches state that several members of the divi-sion command were released at the time.

New Policies Drafted For Relief From Duty

New instructions governing the release of surplus officers from active duty, mak-ing far-reaching changes in both services, have been issued by the War and Navy

The Army's instructions are designed to effect the relief of many more officers than are handled under previous policies, now rescinded.

now rescinded.

Principal change in the Navy's instructions is possibility of draft exemption for officers under 38 years of age relieved from active duty. Previously, officers under 28 could resign only, and thus be subject to the draft. Now, they may be placed on inactive status in certain circumstances.

cumstances.

The Navy order makes it clear that the Navy is still expanding, but certain reserve and retired officers of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard can be placed on inactive duty who "possess qualifications which are not needed for duty elsewhere" and who "cannot be retrained to meet other requirements."

Under the new Army order, officers under 38 who:

1. Are permanently limited service without waiver permitting general ser

vice, or

2. Are recovered prisoners, etc., who are ineligible for further oversea duty under current War Department directives, or.

3. Are officers, including Regular Army, recalled to duty from a retired status, or eligible for a disability retirement, or

4. Are specialists whose work has been completed and whose retraining is not considered practicable.

may be relieved from active duty or may request relief from active duty. Also eligible for voluntary or involuntary relief are all officers over 38. Previously, relief policies applied only to officers over 38.

policies applied only to officers over 38.

The new War Department policy is contained in Circular 485, approved by the Chief of Staff on 29 Dec. 1944. The policy rescinds Circular No. 341, "Relief from active duty of officers for whom no suitable assignments exist;" Circular No. 461, which contained a minor administrative amendment to No. 341, and AG Letter 210.83 (1112-41) OG, 24 No. 1941. "Relief from Active Duty on Account of Undue Hardship—Reserve and National Guard Officers."

Undue Hardship—Reserve and National Guard Officers."

Designed to place in one publication "a complete statement of War Department policy regarding relief of officers from active duty," the new circular makes a number of changes, in addition to the under-38-year provision discussed above.

Among these are: Requests for relief may be submitted by any officer over 38 or in one of the four categories numbered above, volun-

four categories numbered above, voluntarily. At the same time provisions for relief because of undue hardship, or for essential work are continued.

Warrant and flight officers and female Medical Department officers are included under the same terms.

The language is generally stronger. The old circular stated: "It is also imperative that this procedure be used for the relief from active duty of bona fide surplus officers only. Positions covered by bulk allotments will not be down graded (Please turn to Page 612)

Montgomery's Statement

Scranton Scrantonian—"The shift in commands reveals that Supreme Headquarters has the ability to revise battle plans in the midst of unpleasant surprises. It is good to know that a man of the demonstrated generalship of Field Marshal Montgomery is available for so important an assignment."

Washington Star-"Because the British are thin skinned and because we are equally thin skinned in matters affecting national pride, there is a certain amount of inevitable suspicion on both sides of the ocean over transfers of troops from a British to an American commander, or vice versa. Until events prove it to be otherwise, however, it would be a good thing to remember that the responsibility of command is being assigned on the basis of military expediency and the competency of generals."

Cincinnati Times-Star-"If press relations are as bad as they have been reported at Supreme Allied Headquarters in France, there must have been a mighty explosion on Friday when it was announced that Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery has been in command of the American First and Ninth Armies since December 20."

New York Times-"One factor that probably played

a part in the decision was the obvious one that General Bradley could not be in two places at the same time. Despite the progress of communications, there still is no substitute in war for direct contact between the organizer of an operation and those who execute his plans."

Philadelphia Inquirer-"The fact that the change was made so promptly after the Germans started their violent plunge westward may redden the faces of some British commentators who, urging a more prominent role for General Montgomery, have tended recently to criticize General Eisenhower's conduct of the war. As matters stand, General Eisenhower now has a drastically revised set-up, every American will hope, of improved efficiency. This is the primary

New York Sun-"The War Department virtually attributes to General Eisenhower responsibility for the regrouping of forces which has placed the American Ninth Army and a part of the American First Army under the command of Marshal Montgomery. As supreme commander it is Eisenhower's business to direct Allied strategy in Europe. It is not only his right but it is his duty to choose his own subordinate commanders and to assign to them the

respective tasks for which he thinks each is best

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Washington Post-"We suggest, for one thing, that it be made abundantly plain that Bradley has not been supplanted. From what the layman can learn, he is one of the few commanders whose stature has not been diminished by recent events."

St. Louis Star-Times-"Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery is playing well his new role of commander of all Allied armies north of the German bulge in Belgium."

New York Herald Tribune-"The announcement that Field Marshal Montgomery is commanding all the Allied armies on the northern flank of the German bulge, as all accounts emphasize, simply reveals one of the most spectacular of the many improvisa-tions with which General Eisenhower met the situation created by Von Rundstedt's offensive."

Baltimore Sun-"As a matter of fact, a prominent feature of the present war, as compared with the First World War, has been the successful coordination of the Allied command which has resulted in astonishing instances of the armed forces of one nation being led by those of another, and of high officers of one nation serving under higher officers of another."

Research for War

Emphasis on research and development into improved means of waging war was given this week in three sources: 1. The National Academy of Sciences

has completed its selection of a panel of outstanding professional men for membership on the proposed "Research

membership on the proposed "Research Board for National Security."

2. Representatives Snyder and Shep-pard, chairmen of the subcommittees on Military and Naval Appropriations, respectively, introduced bills providing for the establishment of an Office of Military Research and Development and an Office of Naval Research and Development

Development.
3. President Roosevelt in his message to Congress stressed the importance of research and development, saying that "if we do not keep constantly ahead of our enemies in the development of new weapons, we pay for our backwardness with the life's blood of our sons."

The proposed Research Board for Na-National Security was recommended by Secretaries Stimson and Forrestal as a Secretaries Stimson and Forrestal as a permanent agency to continue after the war. It is being established initially as an agency of the National Academy of Sciences and as such its membership has been selected by Dr. Frank Baldwin Jewett, President of the Academy. If it should be found desirable, the War and New Popertments may later seek logic. Navy Departments may later seek legis-lation to establish the Research Board as an independent agency with its own direct appropriations.

Members of the Research Board all have been contacted and formal an-nouncement probably will be made next week.

The bills to establish Offices of Research and Development in the War and Navy Departments are identical except as to their application to the two difas to their application to the two dif-ferent departments. Heading each office would be a "Director" who would be ap-pointed by the President from among the line officers of the service for a term of four years and would receive the rank, pay, and allowances equal to the maxi-mum rank, pay, and allowances of a chief of bureau of the Navy Department, which would mean a vice admiral for the Navy and a lleutenant general for the

Each Director of Research and Development would have an assistant who would be entitled to the rank, pay, and allowances of a rear admiral of the lower half in the Navy and a brigadier general in the Army.

Other officers detailed to the Director's office would include, for the Navy, at least one officer of the Medical Corps, one officer of the Supply Corps, and one flying officer of the line of the Navy. For the Army there would be at least one officer of the Medical Department, one officer of the Quartermaster Corps, and one officer

of the Army Air Corps.

In each Department the proposed Director would have general supervision of

all research and development in which the agencies of the Department may engage. The Directors would be required to:

(a) coordinate all naval research and development activities; (b) approve all research and development projects in advance of their being undertaken; (c) approve of the place or places where such research or development shall be undertaken, governmental or otherwise, including educational institutions; (d) either himself or by deputy represent the Department at the meetings, councils, or deliberations of any agency, governmental or otherwise, engaged in research matters where representation of the Department may be requested, desirable, or required by or in pursuance of law; (e) advise the Secretary upon the provision of additional research establishments or facilities; (f) recommend to the Secretary the abolition of any existing facilities or establishments under Navy Department jurisdiction which may be a duplication of facilities or establishments, governmental or otherwise, and available or better equipped for particular lines of research; and (g) he may, with the approval of the Secretary require the initiation of fundamental research subject to the availability of appropriations, by the bureaus and offices directly interested, jointly or singly.

Under the bills the various branches and bureaus would continue to have their own appropriations for research and de-(a) coordinate all naval research and de

and bureaus would continue to have their own appropriations for research and development, but the estimates would be processed through the office of the Di-rector of Research and he would justify them to Congress.

Urge Adm. Horne's Promotion

Promotion of Vice Adm. F. J. Horne, USN, to fill the grade of admiral made vacant by the elevation of Admiral Ernest J. King to be a fleet admiral, was urged upon Secretary Forrestal this week by Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Subsequently Mr. Vinson's action was approved by unanimous vote of his com-

The movement was revealed at a meet-ing of the committee 10 Jan. when Vice Admiral Horne appeared to testify in behalf of a bill for a shore construction program. Chairman Vinson then told the committee he had written to Secretary Forrestal urging Horne's promotion to Admiral, whereupon Representative Cole of New York moved that the committee approve the action, which it did unani-mously. Mr. Vinson's letter follows:

"It was my thought that when legislation was enacted to give Admiral King a higher rank, which was done when he was made fleet Admiral, that Vice Admiral F. J. Horne, USN, should be promoted to the rank and grade of Admiral."

"As we all know, Admiral Horne has been outstanding in the performance of his duties as Vice Chief of Naval Operations.

"In view of the promotion of Admiral King to Fleet Admiral, I think it would be highly appropriate at this time to recommend that Admiral Horne be promoted to Admiral.

"Admiral Horne has done so well in his capacity as Vice-Chief of Naval Operations that I think he should be given recognition to this extent

tent. inking you to give this matter consideration, I am, yours very t

Navy Medical Corps

That a majority of the personnel for the post-war medical establishment of the Navy will come from young gradu-ates of medical institutions taken directly into the Regular Navy, was disclosed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week by Vice Adm. Ross T. McIntire, USN, Surgeon General of the Navy. He emphasized that every consideration and chance will be given to those Reserve and temporary officers now in the establishment to remain in the Regular Corps.

The Admiral cited that the Reserves

have done an excellent job. Admiral Mc-Intire stated that he believes many of these men will desire to go back to civilian life, but that "the younger men who came directly into the naval establishment without having the benefit of private practice will be given the first chance to re main in the Navy."

main in the Navy."

The Admiral pointed out that younger personnel have given up financial chances for private practice. Admiral McIntire said: "They have made good medical officers and have done their work at the fighting fronts in excellent fashion."
""Apprecant we have been able to take

"At present, we have been able to take into the Regular medical establishment a rather large number of young graduates, and the Medical officers of the Regular Navy now number over 2,000," miral McIntire said.

"We hope to interest enough young graduates of medical schools to fill the post war medical corps," he said. However, he emphasized that other officers will be given a fair opportunity to re-main in the service "even though they are older and have had the benefits of private practice."

When time comes, for demobilization, Admiral McIntire said, Reserve officers who go back to civilian occupations will be given every opportunity to reestablish themselves in their profession.

themselves in their profession.

At present, the Admiral said, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery is trying to bring medical officers back to this country after a tour of 18 months service for a rest. He pointed out that when they reach this country from a tour of combat, they are given special post-graduate training and rest at the same time.

Telling of present Navy medical needs, Admiral McIntire said that the establishment new finds tirelf in read of 9000

ment now finds itself in need of 9,000 medical officers. Pointing out that the civilian pool has practically been exhausted, Admiral McIntire said the Navy must depend upon a majority of their personnel now from graduates of medical schools.

Medical graduates are taken into the service before serving internship and given their intern training and Navy documents the same time. trination at the same time.

The Admiral said that casualties in

naval medical units have been high.
"These," he said, "require replacements
which mawes the problem of medical officer procurement even more difficult for the Navy."

BUY WAR BONDS

Gen. McQuillin Heads S. W. Sector

Lt. Gen. George Grunert, commanding the Eastern Defense Command, an nounced this week the establishment of the Command's Southwestern Sector with Headquarters at Fort Sam Houston.

Brig. Gen. Raymond E. McQuillin, who headed the Southern Defense Command prior to its consolidation with the East-ern Defense Command on 1 Jan., will be the Sector Commander, General Grunert

Other Sectors of the Eastern Defense Command are the Northeastern with Headquarters in Boston, and the South-eastern with Headquarters in Raleigh, N. C.

The Southwestern Sector will include the coastal area along the Gulf of Mexico and will extend from the Arizona-New Mexico boundary to Florida.

World War I Histories

With the publication of the Summaries Operations in World War I of the 37th, 90th and 91st Divisions, the set of 28 volumes, prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission is now complete.

Covering operations of the American Expeditionary Forces which had front-line combat service, these books, each containing a foreword by General of the Armies John J. Pershing, chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission, provide a wealth of historical material. Each contains large folding opera tional maps.

All Division histories are now obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the following prices:

1st—\$1.50	36th—\$.75
2nd-\$1.50	37th-\$.75
3rd-\$1.50	42nd-\$1.50
4th-\$1.50	77th-\$1.50
5th-\$1.25	78th-3.75
7th-\$.75	79th-\$.75
26th-\$1.25	80th-\$1.25
27th-\$1.00	81st-\$.75
28th-\$1.50	82nd-\$1.00
29th—\$.75	89th-\$1.00
30th-\$1.00	90th-\$1.00
32nd-\$1.25	91st-\$1.00
33rd-\$1.25	92nd-\$.75
35th—\$.75	93rd-\$1.00

Army Promotion Status

Promotions and Vacancies on the Regular Army Promotion List (Cumulative) and Pre-

Army Promotion List (Cumulative) and Promotions on the Non-Promotion List since

29 December 1944

Last promotion to the grade of colonel
William E. Shipp, Cav. No. 89. Vacancies—
Nine. Last nomination to the grade of Colonel—Richard M. Levy, AGD, No. 101. Senior
Lt. Colonel—Carl S. Doney, CAC, No. 90.

Last promotion to the grade of lt. colonel—George W. Marvin, CE, No. 151.

Last promotion to the grade of major—

Last promotion to the grade of major— Joseph G. Hopkins, AC, No. 203.
Last promotion to the grade of captain— John B. Richardson, jr., Inf., No. 215.
Last promotion to the grade of 1st Li.— Kenneth O. Due, QMC, No. 391.

receive 336,00 der th mated

An estimated \$73,000,000,000 in appro-An estimated \$13,000,000,000 in appro-riations and authorizations for war pur-loses will be required for the fiscal year 1 July 1945-30 June 1946, while war ex-penditures during the period may be around \$70,000,000,000, President Roosevelt told Congress in his annual budget message this week.

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otaint Lt. message this week.

Following his practice since the war began, Mr. Roosevelt did not submit detailed estimates for the Army, Navy and other war agencies, stating that such statements would be submitted in the spring when the appropriations committee the property consideration of the appropriations. begin consideration of the annual apply bills.

supply bills.

For purposes other than war, Mr.
Roosevelt recommended \$13,000,000,000—
a large amount of which will go for pensions and other veterans' benefits, interest on the debt and similar charges.

Although Mr. Roosevelt did not break down the totals he will ask for the Army and Navy, he gave the following estimate of total appropriations and expenditures the temping fiscal year, for the present

for the coming fiscal year, for the present iscal year and for fiscal year 1944:

Army and Navy Funds
War Department, military functions—
Appropriation recommended for 1946, \$32,500,000,000; expenditures estimated in 1946, \$38,997,089,000. Appropriations for 1945, \$15,434,814,795; estimated expenditures in 1945, \$48,495,567,000. Appropriated in 1944, \$59,036,327,296.76; spent in 1944, \$49,288,936,345.52.
In addition to the \$32.5-billion appropriation recommended for the War Department, the President recommended reappropriation of \$13-billion. For fiscal 1945, \$32.7-billion of prior appropriations was reappropriated.

was reappropriated.

was reappropriated.

Navy Department—Appropriations recommended for 1946, \$23.5-billion; expenditures estimated in 1946, \$22-billion. Actual appropriations for 1945, \$26,739,-288,301; estimated expenditures during 1945, \$27.9-billion. Actual appropriations for 1944, \$28,527,446,441.78; actual expenses in 1944, \$26,537,633,877.26.

In addition to the \$23,5-billion asked

In addition to the \$23.5-billion asked of the Navy, an estimated \$3,184,301,000 in contract authorizations will be requested. The \$23.5-billion includes an estimated \$5,179,931,400 to liquidate contract authorities voted in previous fiscal

Maritime Commission
The 1946 Budget includes no estimate of appropriations for the Maritime Commission, whose principal war job is construction of ships, other functions being handled by the War Shipping Administration whose funds are not of the war. tration whose funds are part of the war agencies' budget to be submitted in the spring.

spring.
Contract authority and cash already provided is sufficient to finance Maritime Commission construction throughout fiscal 1946. The shipbuilding program will be carried forward on a full-capacity basis through the first half of fiscal 1946, with construction for the latter half of the year contingent upon military requirements

Estimated expenditures in 1946 are \$1.7-billion. The commission will spend an estimated \$3,122,067,000 in 1945, for which it received appropriations and construct extended to the contract of tract authorizations amounting to \$6,-766,000,000, thus leaving a balance to

carry forward.

Carry forward.

Veterans' Administration
For the Veterans' Administration \$2,-622,687,500 will be asked for fiscal 1946. It is estimated that \$2,611,667,350 will be spent during the period.

It is anticipated that the average number of beds available in Veterans' facilities will be increased by approximately 9,000, bringing the total to 104,000 beds. Utilization of these facilities is expected to average 86 per cent. Construction of

Utilization of these facilities is expected to average 86 per cent. Construction of additional facilities providing another 14,100 beds also will be undertaken in 1946, in anticipation of an accelerated rate of discharge from the armed forces. By 30 June 1946, the total number of veterans and dependents receiving compensation and pensions is expected to reach 1,900,000. It is expected that approximately 600,000 loans for veterans will be guaranteed, 372,000 veterans will receive readjustment allowances, and receive readjustment allowances, and 336,000 veterans will receive benefits under the education program.

Some of the items making up the estimated \$2,611-million in 1946 expenses

are: Army and Navy pensions, \$1,080,-150,000; readjustment benefits, \$295,000,-000; National Service Life Insurance, \$1,-000,000,000.

How Money Now Spent
Of the \$89-billion which is estimated to
be spent for war purposes in the current
fiscal year, 1945, President Roosevelt
stated that about \$53.8-billion would go
for munitions, including ships; \$2.2-billion for war construction and war plants,
and \$33.4-billion for new subsistence agriand \$33-billion for pay, subsistence, agri-cultural lend-lease and civilian war ac-

"Expenditures for pay and subsistence of the armed forces still are increasing because of the higher pay for a larger number of soldiers and sailors stationed overseas," the President said. "Expenditures for mustering-out payments are also increasing as a result of the considerable turnover in our forces."

Since 1 July 1940, he said, \$36-billions of lend-lease aid have been furnished by us in goods and services, while our Allies have furnished us about \$4.5-billion worth of goods and services.

He estimated that unobligated balances and unliquidated obligations from your services.

He estimated that unobligated balances and unliquidated obligations from war appropriations would total about \$90.9 billions on 30 June 1946, a reduction of \$13-billion from the \$103.5 expected to be carried over from 30 June 1945.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement continued:

"I have not made in the past, and I shall not now make, any prediction concerning the length of the war. My only prediction is that our enemies will be totally defeated before we lay down our arms....

arms...
"There has been overoptimistic speculation about the possible cut in war expenditures when major hostilities in Europe end and our main efforts are concentrated on the Japanese campaign. We should make a great mistake if, in our military and budgetary planning, we under estimate the task of defeating Japan. Japan now occumies twice the area which Japan now occupies twice the area which yas held by the Nazis in Europe at the peak of their power, an area as large as the continental United States. The population now under Japanese control is more than theree times the population of the United States."

Claim for Retired Allowance

Claim of a retired enlisted Marine for \$15.75 a month in allowance was denied this week by the Court of Claims.

this week by the Court of Claims.

The Marine, Sgt. Benjamin Sayers, had transferred to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve on 25 Feb. 1924, on completion of 20 years' actual service, and would have been eligible for retirement, with the \$15.75 monthly allowance, upon completion of 30 years' on 25 Feb. 1934. On 6 Jan. 1931, the Navy Department ruled that overseas service prior to 1912, which Army personnel could count as double time toward retirement, also could be counted toward retirement of transferred Marine Fleet Reservists, and on 1 Feb. Marine Fleet Reservists, and on 1 Feb. 1931, Sergeant Sayers was placed on the retired list and paid the allowances.

However, counting double time, the Marine would actually have been entitled to retire on 4 July 1928, and accordingly he filed suit for the allowances from 4 July 1928 to 31 Jan. 1931, the date he

July 1928 to 31 Jan. 1931, the date he actually was retired.

The court held the suit was barred by the statute of limitations, although "even the officials of the Marine Corps seem to have been unaware of the right of Marines to have their foreign service time counted as double, until January 1931, when they so decided. But from that time the law was settled, and any person who when they so decided. But from that time the law was settled, and any person who had rights under the law could have learned what his rights were. Whatever rights the plaintiff had accrued in 1931 and before, so his petition in this suit, filed in 1941, was too late."

In another case, the Court declared that Lt. Harry B. Stott, USN, was entitled to increased allowances on account of a dependent mother.

Ammunition Facility Established A U. S. Naval Ammunition Facility has been established at Treasure Island, Calif., as one of the command activities of the U. S. Naval Training and Distri-bution Center, San Francisco. Under the Secretary of the Navy's direction the facility has been placed under the 12th Naval District. Naval District.

BUY WAR BONDS

Military Philosophy

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's statement summing up his own military philosophy and citing the prime necessity of a commander shaping a bat-tle to his own design in advance and then fighting it in his own way, was received

nguing it in als own way, was received here with warm approbation.

American military leaders read Marshal Montgomery's statement with great interest. Montgomery, they said, has put the fundamental principle of generalship into picturesque and colorful language.

Floxibility always being prepared to into picturesque and colorful language. Flexibility, always being prepared to counter-act any move the enemy may make, keeping the course of action continually shaped to one's own plans and forcing the enemy to conform — these, they say, are the principles which have marked the great leaders of history.

One observer characterized the statement "a sound statement of the primary structure to be followed in battle." Mar-

ment "a sound statement of the primary principles to be followed in battle." Marshal Montgomery's statement that balance and poise must be maintained throughout an operation, was, the strategist said, a pungent restatement of the principle of flexibility at all times which must be maintained to force the enemy to accept his adversary's plan of battle and leave him unable to consummate his own leave him unable to consummate his own

plan.
Emphasizing that "you must get well balanced," Marshal Montgomery told of placing an Army Corps, the American VII, in what he termed "not a bad place, although a large part luck." A powerful German thrust up the Meuse towards Liege necessitated reforming the VII again for an offensive—one example of "poise and balance," or extreme flexibility of employment.

"poise and balance," or extreme flexibility of employment.

Marshal Montgomery's opinion that the German counter offensive has resulted in small actual gains by the enemy concurred with that of Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley commander of the Twelfth Army Group, who indicated that he considered that the break-through which has appeared so serious may be the turning point of the war, shortening rather than prolonging it. longing it.

Discussing the counter offensive, General Bradley termed it a direct result of the pressure exerted by the Allied forces which was brought to bear against a weakened German defense line and threatened vital areas of enemy territory.

"In leaving the Ardennes line lightly held," said General Bradley, "we took what is known in military terminology as a 'calculated risk' to strengthen our northern and southern drives."

He continued, explaining that instead of employing our surplus divisions in the then quiet Ardennes sector we used them to attack at other points. This technique—of striking bodly while taking calculated risks—is what has gotten us to the German border, he said.

General Bradley's philosophy of "cal-culated risk" was characterized by mili-tary experts here as the "stuff of which victory is made." They pointed out that that the greatest leaders of history have conducted their campaigns on similar philosophy. philosophy.

Speculative Statements
In a letter to Secretary of the Navy
Forrestal, President Roosevelt directed
that speculative public statements by
responsible military and civilian public officials indicating an early termination of the war should cease. The following is the text of the letter

The following is the text of the letter from the President to the Secretary:
"At a most critical time, when production of essential supplies vital to the war effort must be kept at a high level, speculative public statements by responsible military and civilian public officials at home and abroad indicating an early termination of the war tend to curtail production of essential war materials. It is highly necessary that this condition be remedied and to this end all government officials are directed to refrain from such public statement."

Academy Entrance Age Limit
To provide temporarily for changes of
the age limits for entrance to West Point
and Annapolis, Representative Rivers, S.
C., has introduced H.R. 1122 and 1123, bills which provide, respectively, that the age limit for entrance to Annapolis shall be 23 instead of 21, and for admission to West Point 24 instead of 22. Army and Navy Journal January 13, 1945

Army Promotions

Irvin Waldman, AC
L. E. Jallade, Jr., FA
R. D. Levitt, TC
Van C. Short, TC
W. C. Fulbright, Cav. J.
R. G. Eckhardt, IGD
R. G. Eckhardt, IGD
M. B. McMillen, Inf.
R. B. Holsington, TC
R. H. Matthlas, FD
Captain to Major
Stanley D. Hall, AC
George E. Felder, OD
R. R. Bushart, Inf.
Michael Painovich, AC
Miliam B. Duty, OD
Clifford P. Zieger, AC
E. D. Marston, Sig. C
E. D. Mar W. K. Bennett, OD
W. F. Colclough, Jr.,
FA
A. C. M. Steffens, Ch.
F. W. B. Allen, TC
Lee N. Duncan, IGD
M. A. Walsh, TC
A. B. Allison, OD
D. C. Wade, Jr., CE
Amos H. Ward, CAC
A. M. McCreary, AC
W. W. Hannah, AC
H. F. Huggins, CAC
Paul H. Brent, TC
Jack E. Kellogg, TC
M. O. Whitman, TC
S. G. Cason, TC
C. M. Sebring, FD
T. W. Boyce, CAC
B. F. Forrest, Inf.
Jack C. White, AC
J. W. Leverette, CE
N. D. Nelson, TC
Dean E. Rogers, AC
H. R. Morris, MC
R. W. Tonning, Jr., TC
Donald A. Huff, AC T. C. Sheffield, AC
H. R. Morris, MC
R. W. Tonning, fr., TC
Donald A. Huff, AC
David P. Meeker, AC
S. H. Boyer, jr., MC
C. H. Burgess, DC
T. C. Betzner, DC
D. LeR. Schrader, CE
Leo Rosen, MC
E. J. Lynch, QMC
M. H. Tunison, TC
Julius Tenke, jr., MC
L. W. Smoak, ACWAC
Nat A. Rubin, TC
Angler B. Duke, AC
F. M. Anderson, AC
Paul Klotz Sun, AC
James T. O'Neal, MC
Donald W. Bree, MC
T. F. Anderson, CE
David D. Dean, AC
J. B. Strother, OD
W. M. Gandy, MC
G. A. Brown, JAGD
V. P. Duffie, AC-WAC
A. S. Long, jr., AC
John A. Bonin, AC
S. C. Fraser, TC
Irvin Ryder, Sig. C

Army Promotions

The following temporary promotions in the Army of the United States have been announced by the War Department:

Lt. Col. to Colonel

H. L. Calvin, TC
W. M. Faw, Jr., MC
H. R. Ziegler, MC
C. W. Salley, MC
H. G. Hollenberg, MC
H. G. Hollenberg, MC
M. A. Pimentel, CE
E. W. Dichman, AUS
J. H. Yellding, AC
W. P. Van Wagenen, MC
M. Feingold, MC
W. P. Van Wagenen, MC
W. P. Van Wagenen, MC
M. E. Lyman, AUS
J. G. Morris, Jr., MAC
L. E. Blanchard, CE
G. V. Johnson, Sig. C
C. W. Bass, GDS-WAC
L. E. Jallade, Jr., FA
R. D. Levitt, TC
Van C. Short, TC
W. C. Fulbright, Cav.
R. G. Eckhardt, IGD
M. B. McMillen, Inf.
R. B. Holsington, TC
R. H. Matthias, FD
Captain to Major

Stanley D. Hall, AC
Colonel
Max Dorski, AGD
Max Borski, AGD
Don B. Kates, GSC
E. R. O'Brien, C?
E. W. Sargent, JAGD
E. W. Swinton, TC
E. E. Tennant, MC
G. S. Robinson, jr.,
AUS
G. C. Dibort, AUS
A. Lewis, AGD
W. S. Hayman, AC
D. Ficorers CAC
R. H. Matthias, FD
U. J. Boudreau, CE
Course E. Felder, OD Joel O. Henry, CWS

Did You Read-

these news stories last week:

BuPers urges that Reserve Officers be given every opportunity to broaden qualifications? Coast Guard commanders temporarily

Coast Guard commanders temporarily promoted to captain?
Veterans' facilities allotted 3,000 additional Army limited-service men?
Regulations for payment of veterans taking part time studies?
Treasury says franc rate of exchange not major cause of high prices, rate probably not unreasonable?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this data from any other source.

Changes In Army Regulations

The following Army Regulations and changes in regulations have been issued by the War Department:

AR 35-2300. "Pay of Enlisted Personnel; ongevity Pay." Issued 7 Dec. 1944. Superedes edition of 1 Aug. 1942. AR 35-2000. "Soldiers' Deposits." Changes issued 13 Dec. 1944. Supersedes changes 1

of 18 July 1944.

AR 35-5020. "Vouchers For Travel of Military Personnel and Civilian Volunteers."
Changes 5 issued 12 Dec. 1944. Changes now in force: 2, 4, 5. All others have been super-

AR 35-6300. "Procurement of Supplies, Services and Rentals by Organizations Away From Home Stations." Changes 3 issued 13 Dec. 1944. Supersedes changes 1 and 2. AR 55-160. "Transportation of Authorized Baggage." Changes 8 issued 12 Dec. 1944. Changes now in force: 2, 5, 6, 7, 8; all others have been superseded.

AR 345-75. "Soldier's Deposit Book and Report of Soldiers' Deposits." Changes 2 issued 13 Dec. Supersedes Changes 1.

AR 600-40. "Wearling of Service Uniform." Changes 2 issued 28 Nov. 1944. Supersede section II, circular 106, W. D. 1942, and par. 5c, section I, circular 122, W. D. 1944.

AR 605-12. "Temporary Promotions in the Army of the United States." Changes 1 issued 9 Dec. 1944. AR 35-6300. "Procurement of Supplies, Ser-

army of the United States." Changes 1 issued 9 Dec. 1944.

AR 615-365. "Discharge. Convenience of Government." Changes 1 issued 24 Nov. 1944.

For general provisions see AR 615-360.

AR 850-15. "Motor Vehicles." Changes 7 issued 7 Dec. 1944. Supersede Changes 6, 24 Aug. 1944.

AR 89-1666.

AR 30-1810, "Burlais outside continental limits of the United States," issued 8 Dec. Supersedes edition of 1 Feb. 1924, and section IV, Circular 79, War Department, 1943.

AR 30-2220, "Recovery on Subsistence Stores," Issued 16 Dec. Supersedes edition of 31 Dec. 1942, including changes 1 and 2.

AR 35-220, "Bonds of accountable officers," issued 7 Dec. Supersedes edition of 9 Inne.

AR 35-220, "Bonds of accountable officers," issued 7 Dec. Supersedes edition of 9 June 1943, including C 5, 28 April 1944.

AR 35-1040, "Vouchers pertaining to money accounts," Change 7, issued 16 Dec.

AR 35-1360, "Pay accounts of commissioned officers and others who certify their own pay vouchers," C 2, issued 1 Dec. These changes supersede C 1, 18 Sept. 1944.

AR 35-2420, "Pay of enlisted men, enlistment allowance," change 1, issued 3 Nov.

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AR 35-4120, "Expenses of Courts Martial, Courts of Inquiry, Military Commissions, and Retiring Boards; Administration of Oaths in General," Change 1, issued 30 Nov.

AR 55-105, "Transportation by Commercial Means, General," Change 14, issued 15 Dec. Supersedes C 12, 2 May 1944; C 13, 22 May 1944; and section II, Circular No. 35, section VI, Circular No. 397, and section VI, Circular 444, War Dept., 1944.

AR 55-120, "Transportation of Individuals," Change 11, issued 15 Dec. Supersedes C 8, 21 June 1944.

AR 260-10. "Flags, Colors, Standards,

June 1944.

AR 260-10, "Flags, Colors, Standards, Guidons, Streamers, Silver Bands, Tabards and Automobile Plates; Description and Use," new edition issued 25 Oct. Supersedes AR 260-10, 20 Nov. 1931, and changes and amenda-

AR 340-15, "Correspondence," issued 4 Dec AR 340-15, "Correspondence," issued 4 Dec. Supersedes, together with AR 340-20, 4 Dec. 1944, AR 340-15, of 21 Aug. 1942, including

changes.
AR 340-20, "Signatures," issued 4 Dec. 1944.
Together with AR 340-15, Dec. 1944, supersedes AR 340-15, 21 Aug. 1942, including

changes.

AR 345-125, "Service Record," issued 18 Nov.
Supersedes edition of 1 Feb. 1932, including
changes and amendatory circulars.

AR 345-135, "Preparation of Army pay rolls, partial payment vouchers, and model remarks," Change 12 issued 1 Dec.
AR 605-115, "Leaves of Absence and Delays," Change 2, issued 13 Dec., supersedes C

AR 605-300, "Absence without Leave and Desertion," Change 1, issued 14 Dec.

AR 615-362, "Discharge, Personal Reasons." New edition issued 15 Dec. Supersedes edition of 18 Oct. 1944.

AR 720-10, "Range Regulations for Firing Ammunition for Training and Target Prac-tice," Change 5, issued 4 Dec. Supersedes C 3, 4 July 1944 and C 4, 10 Aug. 1944.

AR 850-25, "Development, Classification of, and specifications for Types of Equipment," Change 3, Issued 12 Dec. Supersedes C 1, 31 Aug. 1943 and C 2, 4 Dec. 1943.

Division Commanders

Division commanders recently identified include Brig. Gen. Albert C. Smith, commander of the 14th Armored Division with the Seventh Army, and Brig. Gen. Alexander R. Bolling, commander of the 84th Infantry Division, also on the West-

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Ran Smuggling Racket

The Americans sentenced in connection with smuggling in the China-Burma-India theater were "gullty of seizing op-portunities for illicit profit offered by a ring of international smugglers, who were attracted by the golden glitter of American supplies pouring into the Orient," ac-cording to the CBI Roundup received this week from New Delhi.

The Roundup said that some of the foreign ringleaders already have been

executed by the Chinese Government.

"It has been indicated," the paper said, "that some major and minor operators yet have not been arrested. Members of the Armed Forces who are still in the India-Burma and China theaters when the investigation began have been or will be tried by Court martial.

"Military personnel who returned to the U. S. before completion of the inves-tigation will also be court martialed, where the evidence warrants."

The Roundup said that the principal groups identified with the smuggling were members of the United States Army.

American Volunteer Group, the famed "Flying Tigers"; China National Airways personnel, Red Cross members, technical representatives of U. S. aircraft manufacturers and British, Indian, and Chinese civilians.

Regular Army Promotions

The War Department this week announced the following temporary promotions of Regular Army Officers:

Lt. Col. to Col.

J. H. Donoghue, CE J. G. Shinkle, OD B. A. Ford, GSC S. C. Wooten, Inf.

N. J. Roberts, JAGD
Mal. to Lt. Col.

D. J. McMahon, Inf.
D. M. Marthinson,
CMP

St. Lt. Col.

P. W. Warren, Inf.
J. M. Willis, Jr., MC

1st Lt. to Capt.

F. H. Cloudman, jr.,
Inf. The War Department this week an-

Prisoners of War

There were 361,631 prisoners of war held within the continental limits of the United States as of 1 January, the War Department announced today. Breakdown as to nationalities follows:

The Provost Marshal General's Office stated that the prisoners were held at 130 base camps and 290 branch camps located in all sections of the United States. The branch camps are designed to place prisoners near current work projects

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5-Star Rank Insigne

The United States coat of arms has been added to the insignia of General of the Army, being worn between the circ of stars and the shoulder strap butter

The coat of arms is gold color metal 7/8 inches in height, with the shield and crest enameled. It is not worn when the

shirt is the outer garment.

It has not been learned whether the Fleet Admirals will wear a similar device. If so, it probably would involve either removal of the fouled anchor of superimposing the new device upon it

Seek Soldiers Vote on Draft

Men now serving in the military force should have an opportunity to vote of compulsory military training now being proposed as a permanent peacetime measure for the United States, and no sudlaw should be enacted under warting emotional pressure, is the viewpoint er pressed in a petition to the President sponsored by the American Council on Bducation and presented this week to Representative C. A. Woodrum, Chairman of the House Select Committee or Post War Military Policy, by Dr. George F. Zook, president of the Council.

The petition called for the creation by

Congress of a national commission of citizens to gather facts regarding the need for and possible operation of such peacetime conscription in the Unite States. The petition was drawn up in the Council's Committee on Youth Prob lems, of which Henry I. Harriman, vice chairman of the New England Power As sociation of Boston, is chairman.

Medal of Honor

For the achievement of doing a so job of destroying three enemy machine gun nests in Italy on 12 May 1944, the Medal of Honor has been awarded to 2nd Lt. Charles W. Shea, of Bronx, N. Y. then a Tech. Sgt. of the 350th Inf. Regment of the 88th Inf. Division.

The official record of the event is that the then technical sergeant, after 30 of his buddles had been killed by these nests of enemies, went after the enemies alone subduing with grenades the crew of the first nest, taking 4 prisoners there; at tacked the second nest with rifle fire, cap tured 2 prisoners; and killed with rifle fire the crew of 3, of the 3rd nest.

Camp Atterbury Personnel

Word has been received of the assign ment of Col. Bert S. Wampler to command the personnel center at Camp Atterbury, Ind. Other personnel changes at Camp Atterbury included the assignmen of Lt. Col. John E. Brannan as command ing officer of the separation center, and Lt. Col. Carrol D. Funk as commander of the reception center. Lt. Col. R. E. Cope remains as commanding officer the 1584th Service Unit, and Lt. Col Donovan McGee as commander of the re ception station.

Announcement of the changes was made Col. Welton M. Modisette, command ing Camp Atterbury.

Need Pullman Stubs

Additional data to be shown or attached in support of vouchers for travel of military personnel now include, under the provisions of Change 5, AR 35-5020. Pullman stubs where first class accom modations are used.



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Navy Nurses May Marry

Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General, United States Navy, announced this week a modification in Nurse Corps regulations which will permit Navy Nurses now in service to marry

without being required to resign.
In December, 1944, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery received applications for resignation from 138 nurses who gave "marriage" as the reasons for their action. Resignations for the same cause averaged more than 100 a month in 1944, reaching a high point in November—160.

Liberalization of the marriage regula-tion is expected to help substantially in achieving the Nurse Corps' authorized strength, since more than 80 per cent of all separations from this branch of the service have been due to the marriage bar. The Navy will continue efforts, none the less to commission 4,000 additional nurses by 30 June 1945, in order to meet imposed by expanding naval operations.

There is no change in present policy which disqualifies married nurses for entrance into the Nurse Corps.

New Surface Craft Training Unit

There has been established a Naval Training Center at the Naval Repair Base, New Orleans, La. The command-ing officer of the new base will report to the Repair Base commander for logistic the Rèpair Base commander for logistic support and coordination with other shore activities in that area. He will report to the Commander, Fleet Operational Training Command for the Atlantic Fleet for additional duty.

The Commander, Fleet Operational Training Command, Atlantic, will control the training center's curriculum, training methods, equipment, organization and

methods, equipment, organization and personnel. The school will conduct all training presently carried on at the Naval Training School for Surface Craft at New Orleans except the Fire Fighters' School. The Naval Training School for Surface Craft has been diseasely being the Surface Craft has been diseasely being by Surface Craft has been disestablished by an order of the Secretary of the Navy.



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BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA THE TUTWILER MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
THE JEFFERSON DAVIS
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
THE ST. CHARLES

KLER HOTEI CARLING DINKLER. PRES.

U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps Assignments

The following changes affecting the status of Marine Corps officers have been

status of Marine Corps officers have been announced by Headquarters:
Col. Lawrence Norman, to San Diego, Cal., from aviation duty overseas.
Col. Robert C. Thaxton, home to be relieved from active duty upon discharge from treatment at the San Diego Naval hospital.
Col. Robert R. Porter, from Headquarters, to aviation duty at Lima, Peru.
Col. Samuel S. Jack, from Headquarters, aviation duty overseas.

aviation duty overseas.
Col. James Snedeker, from Parris Island, S. C., to Navy Department. Col. Amor L. Sims, from Washington, D. C.,

oduty overseas.
Col. Melvin J. Maas, to active duty at Maine Corps Headquarters.
Col. Louis E. Marie, jr., to treatment at
innapolis, Md., Naval hospital, from over-

Col. Louis E. Marie, jr., to treatment at Annapolis, Md., Naval hospital, from over-seas duty. Col. Charles J. Schlapkohl, from Cherry Point, N. C., to aviation duty overseas. Col. Lawrence T. Burke, to aviation duty at Cherry Point, N. C., from aviation duty over-

Col. Charles C. Brown, from Headquarters.

to duty overseas. Col. Thomas C. Perrin, from Quantico, Va., to Washington, D. C. Col. Emery E. Larson, from Navy Depart-

ment, to Headquarters. Col. John Wehle, to San Diego, Cal., from

ment, to Headquarters.

Col. John Wehle, to San Diego, Cal., from aviation duty overseas.

Col. Lyman G. Miller, to San Diego, Cal., upon discharge from treatment at San Diego Naval hospital.

Lt. Col. Leonard M. Mason, from San Diego, Cal., to Headquarters.

Lt. Col. Griffith W. Sherrill, from San Diego, Cal., to duty overseas.

Lt. Col. Eric W. Wood, to aviation duty in Navy Department, from overseas.

Lt. Col. Noah J. Rodeheffer, from San Diego Naval hospital, to further treatment at Chelsea, Mass., Naval hospital.

Lt. Col. Lee C. Merrell, jr., to Sân Diego, Cal., from aviation duty overseas.

Lt. Col. Walfried H. Fromhold from Klamath Falls, Ore., to Headquarters.

Lt. Col. John S. Messer, to duty, in a medical status, at San Francisco, Cal., from overseas duty.

ical status, at San Francisco, Cal., L. San Seas duty.

Lt. Col. Charles R. Boyer, to Camp Lefeune, N. C., from overseas, a modification of previous orders.

Lt. Col. Michael Sampas, from aviation duty on West Coast, to aviation duty overseas.

Lt. Col. Francis T. Eagan, to Camp Lefeune, N. C., from overseas duty, a modification of previous orders.

Lt. Col. Arthur E. Mead, admitted to Oakland Naval hospital from overseas duty.

land Navai hospital from overseas duty.
Lt. Col. Robert C. McDermond, to San
Diego, Cal., from overseas duty.

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Sea Service Casualties

Casualties of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard announced from 8 to 13 January, inc., include the following:

SAFE U. S. Naval Reserve

Comdr. C. D. *Ens. M. L. Naylon, jr.

DEAD

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U. S. Navy

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*Com. B. L. Harwood Lt. L. W. Fox

Lt. R. G. Bradley C. S. L. Hitt

*Ens. E. S. Captain M. M. O. Polk

*Ens. A. A. Christle

U. S. Naval Reserve Lt. Com. W. L. Kel *Lt. (jg) W. E.
Lt. Comdr. W. L. Burckhalter
Kelsch, jr.
*Lt. (jg) S. G. Mrocskowski Lt. Comdr. W. L.
Kelsch, jr.
*Lt. F. A. Cahill
Ens. J. J. Freiheit
Lt. J. H. Ballantine,
jr.
Lt. (jg) C. F. Fisher
Lt. (jg) R. L. Turner
Lt. (jg) R. L. Turner
Ens. D. L. Watrous
Lt. R. Cooper
Lt. R. Cooper

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
Maj. L. S. Butler, jr. 1st Lt. W. E. Bradley
Maj. T. Olsen 1st Lt. H. E. Boysen

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ARM C. R. Boyd ARM E. D. Fort, jr.

R A. P. Parks CE J. C. Steele, jr. CTC C. E. Evans

R D. A. Buonomo ACMM R. E. Wallace

EM R. H. Ferrell
AMM R. C. Turner
AMM J. E. McGuffin
TM R. E. Dubois
GM R. F. Laird
AOM R. E. McCor-

CMM L. I. Mattia U. S. Naval Reserve
AR J. H. Williams MMM A. J. Grabinski
AO R. E. Warner, jr. SM R. Dyer
MMM C. L. Colwell BM E. Lake
MMM R. Garrett, jr. AMM W. H. Heide SM F. L. Byrd MMM H. L. Wade

MMM H. L. Wade AR S. Dorosh MMM M. J. Lawless PM C. A. Flake, jr. BM C. A. Cygnar ACM J. A. Alspaugh

BM E. Lake
AMM W. H. Helde
AR G. L. Allen
GM R. A. Richard
EM F. J. Reay
PM J. E. Vines
MM T. E. Luckett
EM B. D. Pillars
CEM R. M. Clarke

Capt. A. Alspaugh CEM R. M. Clarke
WOUNDED
U. S. Navy
Capt. A. H. Pierson
Lt. Com. G. E. Marix Ens. R. Ray
U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. Com. A. H. Davis
Lt. (ig) A. M. Peyou Ens. T. R. Potter
Lt. L. J. Clarke
Lt. L. J. Clarke
Lt. Com. J. W. Doyle
Lt. D. M. George
Lt. (ig) J. W. LongU. S. Marine Corne Reserve
LIA Com. J. W. LongU. S. Marine Corne Reserve

U. S. Marine Corps Re 1st Lt. J. E. O'Brien 2nd Lt. C. Kolarik 2nd Lt. A. K. Simon-2nd Lt. N. Mainiero 2nd Lt. G. A. Cava-2nd Lt. J. J. Gallangher, jr. 1st Lt. T. J. Carroll b

naugh st Lt. J. A. Krin-bring

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Lt. M. K. Hill

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Lt. (jg) C. H. Haw
U. S. Marine
1st Lt. M. Zanger
2nd Lt. P. Clinch
Previously reported missing.
xPreviously reported wounded.
†Previously reported prisoner.

Promote Navy Chaplain Chief

The nomination of Capt. Robert D. Workman, (ChC) USN, "to have the rail of rear admiral in the Navy while serving as Chief of Chaplains under the Chief of Naval Personnel" was submitted to the Senate 10 Jan. by the President. Captain Workman is being promoted

under authority of the legislation approved a few weeks ago. Under that ad, he will have the rank, pay and allowance of a rear admiral, lower half, or the same pay as a brigadier general of the Army.

Rep. Maas in Marine Corps

Col. Melvin J. Maas, USMCR, has re

ported for duty in the aviation division.

Marine Corps Headquarters.

Colonel Maas, who was in a Marine aviation unit in World War I and who held his reserve colonelcy before the outbreak of World War II, had before his defeat in the last election, been a representative from Minnesota for 16 years In recent years he had been the ranking republican on the House Naval Affair Committee.

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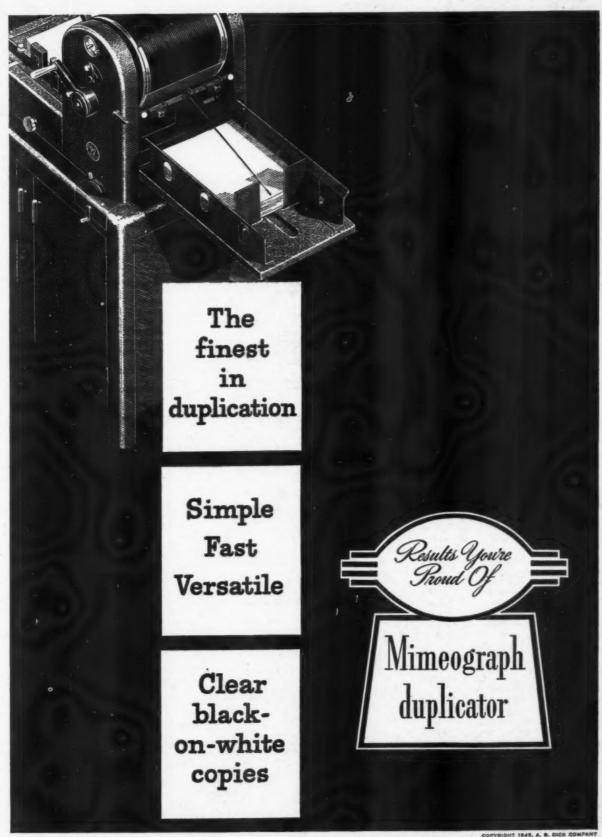
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with is, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1945

"If there should ever be another war of the scope and scale of this, the man who starts it will not forget that ultimately it is America and American power that he must beat. Therefore we shall not be able to count, unless we wish to choose national suicide, on being given time to prepare for war."—Secretary of the Navy James V. FORRESTAL.

OTAL mobilization of all the resources of the Nation for the relentless waging Total mobilization of all the resources of the Anthony of the war against our fanatical enemies, has been adopted as the fixed policy of the President and Commander-in-Chief. No longer are the American people to be allowed to escape the full responsibility and duty they owe to the country in this critical time. Each and every one of us must fight or work, realize that in this grim business of struggle for survival there is no time for play or amusement, tighten our belts, accept stern rationing on everything we eat, wear and use, and be devotedly on our jobs. A foretaste of what will be required of us is found in the more rigorous enforcement of the draft, in the extension of the restrictive measures affecting our daily lives, and in the recommendations for drastic legislation which the President has submitted to Congress. One of these recommendations calls for National Service, surely something at which no man or woman should grumble since it merely calls for their availability for work in safe areas whereas the draft takes their sons or relatives to face wounds and death. The fact that the President deems the establishment of this system necessary may be accepted as evidence of his determination to adopt a stern attitude toward strikes and toward malingering employers, and to deny labor and materials to plants not engaged in the manufacture of war essentials. In short, effect is to be given to the little noticed warning in the message of the President to Congress on the State of the Union, which reads: "Everything we are and have will be given" to the attainment of ultimate victory. Justifying this decision, the President pointed out that our Forces abroad need, and are entitled to insist upon, "our full and active support—NOW." It must not be forgotten that at the time this warning was given, we had been shaken out of our complacency by the von Rundstedt offensive, arrested only by the skill of General Eisenhower and the gallantry of his command, which revealed what the public should have known, that the Germans will not be beaten until the last Nazi shall have surrendered. Simultaneously on the other side of the world, General Mac-Arthur was executing his plans for the invasion of Luzon, and under fire from a crazed enemy were the troops on Leyte and Mindoro, and troop laden transports and the warships and planes which were protecting them. For our forces in Europe and the Philippines and those stationed elsewhere, for our ships on and under all the oceans and for our planes in the skies, prodigious provision had and must continuously be made. No longer is it a question of inconvenience or discomfort for the people at home. It is direfully necessary that our fighting strength shall not be kept merely unimpaired, but brought to its maximum. Hence the President's recommendations for National Service law, the combing of the 4-F's list, the induction of nurses; and, because the post-surrender period may have its perils of continued or new wars, that for the military training of our youth. That Congress may know the people are willed to shorten the war even by a day, which would assure the saving of thousands of American lives, we call upon the parents and the loved ones of our fighting men and women to write to their Senators and Representatives urging the enactment of these vital measures, and expressing their purpose whole heartedly to bear hardship, to work uninterruptedly and to do their part in bringing about victory at the earliest possible moment.

THE meticulous care with which Secretary Forrestal and his advisers, Fleet Admiral King and Vice Admiral Jacobs, are approaching the problem of postwar expansion of the corps of commissioned officers of the Regular Navy shows they are endeavoring not only to contribute the utmost to the efficiency of the Fleet, but also to treat fairly all categories of officers concerned. What they are hoping to avoid is the unhappy situation which followed World War I when large groups of former enlisted men and former Reserve Officers were commissioned in the Regular Navy, only to find that many of them were caught in the grades of lieutenant and lieutenant commander with no chance of further promotion because of being passed over continually by selection boards. Indeed, Congress found it necessary to extend the periods by which these officers might be retained on the active list in order to prevent wholesale forced retirements. It is hoped to avoid a repetition of this by overcoming the two principal factors to which the situation is generally attributed—that is that the newcomers could not compete with the academic and professional training of the Naval Academy graduates, and that they were commissioned in a "block," instead of being spread evenly through the various grades. The Board which Secretary Forrestal appointed to study the problem, is expected to recommend a system of education, both academic and naval, by which the new officers to be commissioned in the Regular Navy will be brought up to the standards of the Naval Academy and thus be of value to the Fleet, and also will not suffer in premotion competition with Academy graduates. In addition, Mr. Forrestal has indicated that he is in favor of apportioning the new officers through the grades to forestall "blocks" and "bottlenecks" in the promotion list. It is also suggested that when a bill is brought before Congress for reestablishment of permanent promotion after the war, there be safeguards against any greater number of forced retirements than is necessary to eliminate the unfit.

Service Humor

Couldn't Do Both
The following is the published summary of a decision of the Judge Advocate
General of the Navy:
A summary court martial convicted an ac-

A summary court martial convicted an accused of specifications which alleged (1) leaving his station without being regularly relieved and (2) sleeping upon his watch. The evidence adduced at the trial established the fact that the accused, having been stationed as a deck sentry, was absent from his post of duty and that a search of the ship resulted in the discovery of the accused asleep in his bunk.

Once the accused had left his post of duty he was no longer on watch, and consequently, was not guilty of sleeping upon his watch after having left his post. Accordingly, the court should have found the second specification not proved and acquitted the accused of the offense specified.

Mark to Shoot At
During a recent inspection of a kitchen, the officer turned to the Mess Sergeant and said, "Everything seems to be geant and said, "Everything seems to be in good order except there are too many flies around."

"Yes Sir," replied the Sgt. "How many flies am I allowed?"

Chain Letter?
King Arthur: "How much'll you take
for this suit of armor, Lance?"
Lancelot: "Three cents an ounce, Art.
It's first class mail."

Willing To Sacrifice
Officer—"You must get up at five

-"I usually get up at twelve Inducteebut I'll force myself to sleep till five.'
—Command Post.

Old Saw; New Twist "The Lord must love second lieutenants. He made so many of them

They tell the story of the rank-happy air crewman who one day had to ball out in a hurry. He unbuckled his parachute, stepped out, counted three—and pulled his rank.

-Skyscraper Example Set The first morning after the honeymoon, the husband got up early, went down stairs to the kitchen and brought his wife her breakfast in bed. Naturally she was delighted. Then the husband spoke:

"Have you noticed just what I have "Of course, dear; every single detail,"

she answered.
"Good; that's how I want my break-fast served every morning after this." -Armored News.

Ist Sgt. Joke No. 800,179
Newcomer—"Are you on speaking
terms with your first sergeant?"
Oldtimer—"Well, I listen." -Sourdough Sentinel.

A blushing young woman handed the telegraph clerk a message to a soldier, containing only his name, military address, and the one word, "Yes."
"You can send five more words for the same price, you know," said the clerk helpfully."

same price, you know, said the clear helpfully.

"Yes, I know," replied the girl, "but don't you think I'd look too eager if I said the same thing six times?"

"Thest Means -Sibert News.

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

A.F.—The G.I. Bill provides that a per son who continues in a reserve compo after the war is entitled to its benefits on the same basis as persons discharged. The titles dealing with education, with loans and with unemployment allowances all use substantially the same wording, as follows: "Any person who served in the active military or naval service... and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom, under conditions, other than discharged." than dishonorable . .

R.A.G. — If the chief warrant officer about which you inquire reverts to master sergeant after the war, his pay will be that of master sergeant under present

J.F.H.—Since you were out of enlisted status for more than three months—that is, from 23 April 1942 to 9 Sept. 1944—you lost your right to enlistment allowance. Because hundreds of enlisted men who accepted commissions are in civiliar attraction at range pressure unsimilar situation, strong pressure undoubtedly is going to be exerted to change the law. The Army and Navy Jouenal has been pressing this matter.

J.W.F.—Your retired pay of \$306.25 a month is correct for a lieutenant colonel with more than 24 years' service. The bill to which you refer giving a stated amount for loss of an eye applies to pensions, not to retired pay. Recently enacted legisla-tion gives personnel entitled both to retired pay and pension right to apply for the pension, which if granted, will reduce retirement pay by a like amount. Only possible advantage in your case might be if you took federal civilian employment, since pensions are not included in the statutes which limit combined retired and

In The Journal

One Year Ago
President Roosevelt sent by radio a
citation honoring the India-China wing
of the ATC for its outstanding performance in moving military supplies by air to China. General Stilwell made the pres-entation of the citation to Brig. Gen. Earl S. Hoag, commanding the ATC wing.

10 Years Ago
Despite Japanese flutter, Secretary
Swanson is repeating that the Fleet will maneuver early next summer in the North Pacific and thereafter spend some time in Hawaiian waters,

The intended departure from France on 11 Jan. on the troop transport Northern Pacific, for New York, of Brig. Gen. William D. Connor, USA, with 300 officers and men of the A.E.F., was announced by the War Department on 7 Jan.

50 Years Ago
Lt. J. L. Chamberlin, 1st Art., succeeds
Lt. P. P. Powell, 9th Cav., at the Peekskill Military Academy, N. Y. Lt. Chamberlin will bid addeu to his friends on
Staten Island this week and start for
his new root. his new post.

80 Years Ago
A new time fuse, the invention of Sir
W. Armstrong, was lately tried at Shoe-buryness. It is intended to combine even-ness as to time of burning with freedom from liability to premature explosion in all descriptions of rified guns.

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In all these cases next of kin have ously been notified and have been kept informed directly by the War De rtment of any change in status.

Officers and upper three grades of en-listed personnel listed as killed are as

jr.

igt Lt. H. M. Jones
2nd Lt. C. W. McFrederick

ist Lt. R. B. Adams
Ist Lt. D. F. Neff
2nd Lt. W. Pogue
Capt. A. F. Davis
Ist Lt. D. F. Neff
2nd Lt. C. C. Poole
Maj. C. H. Rankin
Ist Lt. C. M. Wright
Capt. J. H. Payne, jr.
Ist Lt. E. D. Best
2nd Lt. I. V. Barbleri
Ist Lt. E. D. Best
2nd Lt. E. H. Buckles
2nd Lt. E. H. Buckles
2nd Lt. E. J. Cerny
Capt. W. B. Davis
Ist Lt. F. M. Wilson
Ist Lt. F. M. Dooley
Capt. W. B. Davis
Ist Lt. F. Strehle
2nd Lt. C. M. Erich
sen, jr.
Ist Lt. J. Boous
Ist Lt. J. W. CamDron Capt. A. F. Davis
Ist Lt. W. D. Goodloe,
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Ist Lt. J. W. CamDron Capt. A. F. Davis
Ist Lt. W. D. Goodloe,
jr.
Ist Lt. W. D.

lst Lt. F. C. McCann
1st Lt. R. M. Pennell,
jr.
Capt. T. Campbell
Capt. C. A. Cline, jr.
2nd Lt. J. S. Crandell
2nd Lt. J. G. Dyer
1st Lt. L. F. Gaucher
1st Lt. C. R. Gordon
1st Lt. A. N. Laus
2nd Lt. R. B. Sproul
1st Lt. G. W. Vaccaro
Capt. Harry Winer
2nd Lt. B. W. Wyatt
1st Lt. R. J. Benson
FO G. F. Donahue
2nd Lt. W. Gehrke
1st Lt. A. Goshotian
2nd Lt. C. F. Quick
1st Lt. V. E. Salden
2nd Lt. T. F. Sevald
2nd Lt. T. F. Sevald
2nd Lt. T. F. Suriver
2nd Lt. E. C. Smith
2nd Lt. R. Zussman
1st Lt. J. K. Burke
Capt. W. H. Dupont
Capt. R. M. Getter
1st Lt. L. S. Handskemager
1st Lt. L. S. Handskemager
1st Lt. G. F. Janitz son
1st Lt. H. A. Files
Capt. B. V. Guthrie
2nd Lt. R. Gutlerres
1st Lt. W. K. Larr
2nd Lt. N. D. Manock
Maj. H. D. McKenzie
2nd Lt. C. R. McKown
1st Lt. G. E. Rowe
2nd Lt. R. D. Savage
2nd Lt. J. Vansicklen
2nd Lt. A. R. Woosley
1st Lt. W. E. Bacon
2nd Lt. H. M. Fres
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1st Lt. J. P. Baker
1st Lt. A. W. Burton
2nd Lt. W. Gehrke
1st Lt. A. W. Burton
2nd Lt. C. F. Quick
2nd Lt. W. E. Saiden
1st Lt. D. M. Howe, jr.
2nd Lt. W. E. Saiden
1st Lt. J. Leonard
1st Lt. H. B. Pfaelzer
1st Lt. H. B. Pfaelzer
1st Lt. R. S. Currier
1st Lt. R. H. Herbert
1st Lt. L. S. Handskemager
1st Lt. C. O. Fuquay
1st Lt. R. E. Hall
2nd Lt. W. W. Linder
2nd Lt. W. V. Linder
2nd Lt. W. V. Linder
2nd Lt. R. E. Mendick
2nd Lt. J. D. Moore
2nd Lt. C. E. Nelson
2nd Lt. W. H. Wingert
3end Lt. W. R. Wann
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3end Lt. R. E. G. Rowers
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lst Lt. G. L. Roth 2nd Lt. C. E. Nelson 2nd Lt. J. M. Waas 2nd Lt. R. A. Swan-lst Lt. W. H. Wingert son 2nd Lt. W. B. Wood- 1st Lt. E. C. Bowers, ward 1st Lt. H. B. Carter

jr. 1st Lt. L. H. Coker,

jr. 2nd Lt. J. M. Harri-

gren 2nd Lt. C. E. Ostenson

2nd Lt. J. Pachico 1st Lt. E. Petersen 2nd Lt. F. W. Stafford 1st Lt. F. W. Fulks 2nd Lt. J. E. Gavin 2nd Lt. R. R. Gritz-

field

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1st Lt. J. E. Dolan
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2nd Lt. C. C. Nielsen
1st Lt. C. E. Ray
1st Lt. R. G. Schmitz
1st Lt. R. S. Schorsch
1st Lt. R. S. Schorsch
1st Lt. S. S. Sperla
Capt. A. M. Stefanich
2nd Lt. A. J. Volango
Col. C. L. Wells
Capt. L. R. Anderson
2nd Lt. C. K. Davidson

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Capt. R. E. Brown
lat Lt. C. D. Friesner
2nd Lt. R. A. Funk
FO S. C. Welch
Col. W. M. Hei
nandes
1st Lt. W. H. Hulse
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1st Lt. S. Seyebe
2nd Lt. H. L. Smith, jr.
1st Lt. T. J. Wisnefski 1st Lt. S. E. Barbour 1st Lt. H. G. Brink 1st Lt. H. F. Busby 1st Lt. W. E. Coffey 2nd Lt. R. E. Delaven 2nd Lt. A. G. Farrell 1st Lt. L. S. Gallo 2nd Lt. H. S. Graham 2nd Lt. J. P. Donnelly, jr.
2nd Lt. J. E. Healey 1st Lt. J. L. Isbman 2nd Lt. J. F. Hearkins, jr.
2nd Lt. J. A. Maloney, jr.
2nd Lt. J. M. Lovett 2nd Lt. J. M. Nelson 1st Lt. G. S. Pavlock 1st Lt. S. F. Stephan 2nd Lt. J. M. Nelson 2nd Lt. J. M. Penny 1st Lt. E. Petroine Capt. J. M. Pirie 2nd Lt. J. M. Penny 1st Lt. E. Petroine Capt. J. M. Pirie 2nd Lt. J. R. Penlington Lt. J. R. Westick 2nd Lt. J. E. Winstele 2nd Lt. J. E. Wolsen 2nd Lt. J. E. Winstele 2nd Lt. J. C. Wood 1st Lt. P. B. Zuy- 1st Lt. R. A. Zallk 2nd Lt. R. R. Garland 1st Lt. K. R. Knowe Capt. G. G. Bellamy 1st Lt. R. A. Lewis

Ist Lt. J. E. Zieske
Ist Lt. C. E. Zieske
Ind Lt. R. C. Arnold
Ist Lt. T. C. Bowles
FO D. J. Dale
Capt. J. W. Dorough
Ist Lt. J. R. Durkee,
iv.

Ist Lt. J. E. Lt. J. E. Cok
tock
2nd Lt. J. C. Oliver
2nd Lt. J. C. Oliver
2nd Lt. J. E. Ramer
2nd Lt. J. F. Stewar
1st Lt. P. A. Swan
1st Lt. N. H. Sweene

jr. 1st Lt. A. D. Gouchberg
2nd Lt. E. D. Watson
2nd Lt. S. W. Jakku
1st Lt. W. E. Whid1st Lt. R. E. Stevens
don

1st Lt. O. A. McCoy, 2nd Lt. J. S. Tinker,

Capt. C. Roodman

1st Lt. H. Schneider

1st Lt. H. Schneider

1st Lt. H. Schneider

1st Lt. T. E. Thomas

2nd Lt. J. E. Winschell

2nd Lt. A. A. Zalik

2nd Lt. R. R. Garland

1st Lt. R. R. Lewis

1st Lt. R. A. Lewis

1st Lt. J. M. McElven, jr.

1st Lt. C. C. Young, jr.

1st Lt. C. C. Young, jr.

1st Lt. F. E. Lutz, jr.

1st Lt. F. E. Lutz, jr.

1st Lt. F. E. Lutz, jr.

1st Lt. F. Capt. C. M. Peal

2nd Lt. J. R. Watts

1st Lt. R. A. Lewis

1st Lt. R. M. Lewis

1st Lt. R. Watts

1st Lt. R. Lewis

1st L

2nd Lt. A. J. Black
wood
str. Lt. R. L. Burkhardt
st Lt. D. W. Johnston, jr.
2nd Lt. B. A. Alex
lader
lat Lt. L. P. Culkin
FO J. D. Ferguson
2nd Lt. R. R. Free

ston, jr.
2nd Lt, G. B. Parker
2nd Lt, R. F. Plymell
1st Lt. J. M. Sherry
1st Lt. A. A. Simon
Maj. R. E. Smith
1st Lt. G. Strauss
2nd Lt. R. R. Free
man
1st Lt. W. H. Frye
1st Lt. C. S. Irvin
1st Lt. E. M. King
1st Lt. E. M. King
1st Lt. T. S. King, jr.
1st Lt. H. E. Watkins
2nd Lt. J. U. Layton
2nd Lt. J. U. Layton
2nd Lt. J. U. Marburger

burger

tr. D. Ferguson
2nd Lt. R. R. Freeman
1st Lt. E. M. King
1st Lt. E. M. King
1st Lt. J. S. King, jr.
2nd Lt. J. U. Layton
2nd Lt. J. U. Layton
2nd Lt. J. J. U. Marburger
2nd Lt. J. J. U. Marburger
2nd Lt. J. J. L. McClin-

burger 1st Lt. J. E. McClin-Capt. R. E. Ramer 2nd Lt. W. L. Schell-

nas
2nd Lt. J. F. Stewart
1st Lt. P. A. Swank
1st Lt. N. H. Sweeney
1st Lt. B. A. Turner,

Enlisted Personnel

Enlisted Personnel
S. Sgt. H. H. Hughes
S. Sgt. R. M. Bullock
S. Sgt. E. O. Partridge
S. Sgt. J. L. Martin
S. Sgt. A. A. Bayless
Ist Sgt. F. E. Shelton
S. Sgt. S. H. Wood
S. Sgt. D. Buntin
T. 3rd Gr. C. H. Calland
S. Sgt. J. Soden
Isand
T. Sgt. C. L. Cleaver

land Sgt. Rafael Calva S. Sgt. A. D. Case
S. Sgt. A. D. Case
S. Sgt. H. J. Chapek
T. Sgt. T. H. Fay
S. Sgt. R. M. Gafner
T. Sgt. A. A. Garcia
T. Sgt. J. N. Hall
S. Sgt. C. P. Howard
S. Sgt. L. R. Kennedy
S. Sgt. L. R. Kennedy
S. Sgt. L. R. Kennedy
S. Sgt. D. P. Carney
S. Sgt. O. R. Meeritt
T. Sgt. P. E. Miller
T. Sgt. V. O. Risk
T. Sgt. V. O. Risk
T. Sgt. V. O. Risk
S. Sgt. J. W. Laye
S. Sgt. J. J. Sovak
S. Sgt. J. W. W. Turner
S. Sgt. J. J. Sovak
S. Sgt. J. J. Foehrer
S. Sgt. J. J. Sovak
S. Sgt. J. J. Foehrer
S. Sgt. J. J. F. Berchiolly S. Sgt. A. D. Case S. Sgt. H. J. Chapek T. Sgt. T. H. Fay S. Sgt. R. M. Gafner

guay S. Sgt. A. J. Catalano S. Sgt. J. Soden T. Sgt. C. L. Cleaver S. Sgt. F. H. Waugh Sgt. P. P. Anderson

Write for Officers' Uniform Catal ASSOCIATED MILITARY STORES 19 W. Jackson Blvd, Dept. NJ Chicago 4, III. T. Sgt. E. M. Fonda-

T. Sgt. E. M. Fondakowski
S. Sgt. J. B. Harrison
S. Sgt. E. A. Hastings
S. Sgt. G. J. Hipper
S. Sgt. W. D. Hook
T. Sgt. B. F. Howard
S. Sgt. L. E. Long
S. Sgt. L. E. Long
S. Sgt. L. L. Notling
S. Sgt. G. H. Paige
S. Sgt. G. H. Paige
S. Sgt. C. J. Ryser
S. Sgt. E. Trybulowski
S. Sgt. R. L. Walton
S. Sgt. C. W. Warren
T. Sgt. H. J. Worby
S. Sgt. J. H. Coleman
T. Sgt. C. A. Collett
S. Sgt. R. E. Ferrenburg

S. Sgt. R. D. Ferrenburg
S. Sgt. R. W. Jones
S. Sgt. S. Mokrycki
S. Sgt. S. L. Cole
S. Sgt. S. L. Cole
S. Sgt. P. Deboer
S. Sgt. R. H. Harris
S. Sgt. C. L. Holshuh
S. Sgt. C. P. Jasman
S. Sgt. L. F. Marvin
S. Sgt. K. O. Purvis
S. Sgt. B. J. Smith
S. Sgt. J. L. Willsher
T. Sgt. L. L. Andersen

son
S. Sgt. E. Dezarn
T. Sgt. T. H. Evans
S. Sgt. H. Justice
S. Sgt. E. Kaegin, jr.
S. Sgt. E. Kaegin, jr.
S. Sgt. E. G. Fischer
T. Sgt. L. McIntosh
S. Sgt. F. E. Graser
T. Sgt. E. G. NewIst Sgt. R. J. Gorm-

S. Sgt. E. G. Kalten-bacher
S. Sgt. E. J. Langil-nais
T. Sgt. J. W. Odum
T. Sgt. S. Abelson
S. Sgt. E. E. Hickle
S. Sgt. W. L. Kelly
S. Sgt. C. C. Panion
S. Sgt. L. R. Worth-ington

ington
S. Sgt. J. F. Bacher
S. Sgt. J. P. Carey
S. Sgt. C. W. Cerny
S. Sgt. M. F. Gardiner S. Sgt. M. A. Hertz-

ford

S. Sgt. E. T. Hender- S. 80n S. Sgt. M. W. Howard S. T. Sgt. F. J. Janik S. S. Sgt. I. J. Kain S. S. Sgt. E. R. Knoll S. S. Sgt. R. L. Leman- S.

ski T. Sgt. C. E. Mayle S. Sgt. E. F. Helfrich S. Sgt. E. F. Peterson T. Sgt. F. Jancura S. Sgt. E. G. J. Kling-inger

S. Sgt. D. I. Swaninger
S. Sgt. G. Hunter
S. Sgt. M. C. Johnson
S. Sgt. A. E. Lemke
S. Sgt. E. M. Peterson
S. Sgt. F. W. Gordon
S. Sgt. G. E. Wanous
S. Sgt. C. J. Rogers
T. Sgt. J. W. West
S. Sgt. W. B. Garner
S. Sgt. O. O. Newell
T. Sgt. H. J. Bollinger
T. Sgt. L. O. Peyton
T. Sgt. F. J. Colestro

S. Sgt. E. Lucas S. Sgt. LeL. O. Rosa-

mond
S. Sgt. D. W. Webster
S. Sgt. G. R. Dotson
S. Sgt. E. A. Grimes
S. Sgt. Ray J. Nichols
S. Sgt. G. W. Olliver,

S. Sgt. G. W. Olliver, jr.
S. Sgt. H. E. Womble S. Sgt. R. C. Bayles T. Sgt. P. F. Forney T. Sgt. W. J. Heidebrink S. Sgt. E. F. Lepp S. Sgt. P. H. Hoesing S. Sgt. P. H. Hoesing S. Sgt. E. C. Haserlat S. Sgt. E. I. Owens T. Sgt. J. A. Brady S. Sgt. W. E. Campbell

bell
S. Sgt. H. W. Clayton
T. Sgt. L. Cowperthwait
T. Sgt. J. J. Fisher
S. Sgt. J. J. Gaspich
S. Sgt. F. J. La Point
S. Sgt. P. Lutz
S. Sgt. F. V. McGovern S. Sgt. F. V. Mc-Govern S. Sgt. R. V. Morrison T. Sgt. E. J. Pellis-

Sgt. B. L. Ander

Sign
S. Sgt. J. C. Barker
S. Sgt. L. E. Land
wehr
S. Sgt. R. N. Marcotte
S. Sgt. R. N. Marcotte
S. Sgt. E. G. Ramsey
S. Sgt. V. P. Stokes
S. Sgt. J. Allen, jr.
T. Sgt. W. D. Ashlock
T. Sgt. E. L. Dennison
S. Sgt. E. Dezarn

Sign
S. Sgt. H. J. Rhode
S. Sgt. H. J. Rhode
S. Sgt. J. Visalil
T. Sgt. E. J. Visalil
T. Sgt. W. J. Byrnes
S. Sgt. W. J. Byrnes
S. Sgt. V. P. Carrissino
S. Sgt. J. G. Carroll
S. Sgt. C. R. Crovello,
jr.

Some Services Service

S. Sgt. M. Kalmano-wits
T. Sgt. H. V. Levine
S. Sgt. C. J. Loppatto
S. Sgt. P. J. McCabe
S. Sgt. J. T. McCop
S. Sgt. J. T. McCop
S. Sgt. J. C. Milonas
S. Sgt. A. J. Newstead
S. Sgt. J. Pittorino
S. Sgt. P. Procio
S. Sgt. W. F. Reges
S. Sgt. W. F. Reges
S. Sgt. M. Scott, jr.
S. Sgt. E. P. Shea, jr.
M. Sgt. R. W. Stood-ley

T. Sgt. Veghton ley . Sgt. C. E. Van

s. sgt. M. A. Hefts-mark
S. Sgt. G. H. Johnson
S. Sgt. E. M. Kearns
T. Sgt. L. A. LaMarre
S. Sgt. T. R. Mason,
jr.
S. Sgt. W. A. Mielcars
S. Sgt. W. A. Mielcars
S. Sgt. W. J. F. Volin, jr.
S. Sgt. E. O. Nelson
S. Sgt. C. M. Pierce
S. Sgt. R. H. Baldwin
S. Sgt. C. G. Seward
S. Sgt. L. C. Baltuck
S. Sgt. L. C. Baltuck
S. Sgt. L. C. Baltuck
S. Sgt. J. A. Ford
S. Sgt. A. E. Bavets
S. Sgt. R. H. Glass-ford

brese
i. Sgt. R. Carson
r. Sgt. F. D. Coleman
s. Sgt. P. J. Ebert
s. Sgt. G. E. Egner
s. Sgt. G. E. Eppley
Ferrell Sgt. G. E. Eppley Sgt. J. R. Ferrell Sgt. E. J. Grapen-

Suf Enberg

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The Finest CAP in the Army

T. Sgt. C. B. Conklin S. Sgt. J. P. Zintak S. Sgt. V. R. Coxen S. Sgt. H. W. Edge combe S. Sgt. J. DiBelia Combe Combe S. Sgt. J. E. Ander T. Sgt. J. K. Ander S. Sgt. R. E. Fleck S. Sgt. W. C. Epps S. Sgt. S. P. Fleishaker for Staker T. Sgt. J. K. Ander-S. Sgt. W. C. Epps 1st Sgt. W. D. Red-

S. Sgt. S. P. Fleishaker
S. Sgt. E. C. Giba
S. Sgt. E. Gregin
S. Sgt. E. Gregin
S. Sgt. E. C. C. Gruber
S. Sgt. C. C. Gruber
S. Sgt. C. P. Gundse
S. Sgt. T. C. Rivers
S. Sgt. J. Holoka, Jr.
S. Sgt. J. Holoka, Jr.
S. Sgt. J. J. Juran
S. Sgt. E. J. Karole-wicz
S. Sgt. C. E. Kettering
S. Sgt. C. E. Kettering
S. Sgt. R. A. Krum
S. Sgt. H. T. Kuhns, Jr.
S. Sgt. B. Beechem

S. Sgt. G. H. Adama. jr.
S. Sgt. H. E. Balfans
S. Sgt. B. Beechem
T. Sgt. W. H. Clay
S. Sgt. H. L. Dodgen
S. Sgt. I. M. Lilly
S. Sgt. V. I. May
B. Sgt. C. E. McAlpine
S. Sgt. V. H. Miller
S. Sgt. T. J. Morrow,
jr. S. Sgt. L. C. Kuncel-S. Sgt. J. H. Lackovic S. Sgt. J. H. Lackovic
S. Sgt. B. C. Lebar
T. Sgt. L. B. Leedy, jr.
S. Sgt. W. J. Littleton
S. Sgt. T. H. Lynn
S. Sgt. W. R. Markley
S. Sgt. F. D. Mastracci
S. Sgt. J. B. Myers
T. Sgt. R. Newsbigle
S. Sgt. A. J. Ochmanowics r. J. Morrow, jr. Sgt. J. P. Nebars Sgt. T. Z. Parks Sgt. F. Porras Sgt. L. R. F. Rosen S. S. S. T.

baum S. Sgt. R. B. Spangler S. Sgt. S. O. Strauch S. Sgt. S. W. Thompwics T. Sgt. J. D. Perkins T. Sgt. J. D. Perkins S. Sgt. R. B. Spangler S. Sgt. L. J. Saracena S. Sgt. S. O. Strauch T. Sgt. C. P. Shaeffer S. Sgt. B. W. Thompson, jr. Sgt. G. M. Stiles S. Sgt. B. Veazey T. Sgt. E. J. Vigoria T. Sgt. J. V. Warner Sgt. H. S. Wilcsynski T. Sgt. J. V. Warner Sgt. J. Yarmeak Officers included in the lists of wounded and prisoners are as follows:

and prisoners are as follows:

WOUNDED IN ASIATIC AREA
2nd Lt. J. E. Goecke
1st Lt. D. E. Sheridan
Maj. E. O. McComas
1st Lt. R. N. Kallock

1st Lt. F. G. Bonning WOUNDED IN EUROPEAN AREA wounded in European Area
2nd Lt. J. B. Crane
2nd Lt. J. B. Crane
Capt. J. C. Austin, jr.
2nd Lt. E. W. Lawson
2nd Lt. R. C. Thomas
Capt. Ray Young
Maj. H. M. Lord
2nd Lt. J. D. Van Velzor
207
2nd Lt. J. D. Way2nd Lt. J. L. Lieber2nd Lt. L. L. Lieber2nd Lt. L. L. Lieber2nd Lt. L. L. Lieber2nd Lt. J. Bennett
2nd Lt. R. Dixon
2nd Lt. J. Bennett
2nd Lt. J. Mirkin
2nd Lt. J. Mirkin
2nd Lt. J. Mirkin
2nd Lt. J. L. Lieber2nd Lt. L. Lieber2nd Lt. L. L. Lieber2nd Lt. L. L. Lieber2nd Lt. J. Bennett
2nd Lt. R. E. Dixon
2nd Lt. J. Mirkin
2nd Lt. J. C. L. Dolan
2nd Lt. J. R. E. Dixon
2nd Lt. J. Mirkin
2nd Lt. J. C. L. Bennett
2nd Lt. J. Mirkin
2nd Lt. J. Mirkin
2nd Lt. J. C. L. Bennett
2nd Lt. R. E. Dixon
2nd Lt. J. Mirkin
2nd Lt. J. C. L. Bennett
2nd Lt. J. Mirkin
2nd Lt. J. C. L. Bennett
2nd Lt. J. Mirkin
2nd Lt. J. C. L. Bennett
2nd Lt. J. C. L. Bennett
2nd Lt. J. C. L. Bennett
2nd Lt. J. C. W. Lydiard
2nd Lt. J. C. L. Bennett
2nd Lt. J. C. L. Bennett
2nd Lt. J. C. L. Bennett
2nd Lt. C. L. Bennett
2nd Lt. J. C. L. Bennett
2nd

2nd Lt. J. D. Way-

2nd Lt. R. E. Keenan 2nd Lt. C. G. Berg-

2nd Lt. C. G. Berglund
1st Lt. J. D. Dooley
2nd Lt. R. J. Imber
Capt. E. M. Majors
2nd Lt. J. L. Mitchell
col. C. W. Pence
1st Lt. R. K. Briggs
1st Lt. G. E. Dyer
2nd Lt. L. E. Jensen
1st Lt. W. F. Sanders
1st Lt. R. R. B. Costello
1st Lt. F. E. Schmolze
2nd Lt. F. E. Schmolze
2nd Lt. F. E. Schmolze
2nd Lt. W. F. Sanders
1st Lt. R. R. Hallock
2nd Lt. W. J. Henchey, Jr.
2nd Lt. W. M. Hall
2nd Lt. G. W. Alsup
1st Lt. T. R. Sharp
1st Lt. T. R. Neale
2nd Lt. J. J. Lyons
2nd Lt. L. V. Wieser
1st Lt. A. Anker
2nd Lt. L. V. Wieser
1st Lt. A. Anker
2nd Lt. L. V. Wieser
1st Lt. L. A. Anker
2nd Lt. L. V. Wieser
1st Lt. L. A. Anker
2nd Lt. L. V. Mieser
1st Lt. L. A. Anker
2nd Lt. L. V. Mieser
1st Lt. L. A. Anker
2nd Lt. L. V. Mieser
2nd Lt. L. A. Anker
2nd Lt. L. V. Mieser
2nd Lt. L. M. D. Cox
2nd Lt. L. M. D. Nowa2nd Lt. L. M. D. Nowa2nd Lt. L. M. D. Nowa2nd Lt. L. W. J. Hen
2nd Lt. R. B. Costello
2nd Lt. M. D. Nowa2nd Lt. L. M. D. Nowa2nd Lt. L. V. Wieser
2nd Lt. L. M. D. Nowa2nd Lt. L. V. Wieser
2nd Lt. L. M. D. Nowa2nd Lt. L. V. Wieser
2nd Lt. L. M. D. Nowa2nd Lt. L. V. Wieser
2nd Lt. L. M. D. Nowa2nd Lt. L. V. Wieser
2nd Lt. L. M. D. Nowa2nd Lt. L. D. Cox
2nd Lt. L. M. D. Nowa2nd Lt. L. D. Cox
2nd Lt. L. M. D. Nowa2nd Lt. L. L. E. Le Cox
2nd Lt. L. M. D. Nowa2nd Lt. L. D. D. Cox
2nd Lt. L. L. D. D.

jr. 1st Lt. C. R. Meier

2nd Lt. J. D. Waymire

1st Lt. A. E. Reid, jr.
1st Lt. R. L. Davis
1st Lt. G. P. Grommet
1st Lt. G. P. Grommet
1st Lt. J. T. Russell
1st Lt. H. R. Viertel
2nd Lt. F. W. James.
2nd Lt. F. W. James.
2nd Lt. G. K. Willisson
2nd Lt. S. E. Sampson
3nd J. W. P. Mitchell
3nd W. E. Sauter

son Maj. W. P. Mitchell Maj. W. E. Sauter 2nd Lt. R. B. Goodell,

jr.
1st Lt. T. R. Neale
2nd Lt. J. J. Lyons
2nd Lt. L. V. Wieser
1st Lt. L. A. Anker
1st Lt. G. B. Corri-

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UNITED SERVICES AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

San Antonio, Texas

Army and Navy Journal January 13, 1945

Army Casualties

2nd Lt. G. A. Seeley 1st Lt. G. Altschul 1st Lt. R. W. Cha-

and Lt. T. L. Branigan and Lt. W. W. Bris-

Capt. Aubrey Boswell 2nd Lt. Joe V. Corso 2nd Lt. G. L. Dicus 1st Lt. C. A. Drew 1st Lt. C. B. Fagans 2nd Lt. J. D. Fergu-

son lst Lt. P. T. Gillette 2nd Lt. S. B. Hastings Capt. R. B. Hawk 2nd Lt. J. Wrever FO R. K. Manfull 2nd Lt. B. E. Rayfield 2nd Lt. B. E. Rayfield 1st Lt. T. R. Silcox 1st Lt. J. L. Wheeler,

1st Lt. T. A. Baumels-

FLORIDA

(Continued from Preceding Page)
1st Lt. F. P. Schmel- 2nd Lt. W. S. Dor 2nd Lt. W. S. Dorula 2nd Lt. D. C. Bradley 1st Lt. O. H. Hansen 2nd Lt. M. Chomori Lt. Col. J. H. Elliott 2nd Lt. Vernon Files

lat Lt. G. Altschul
lat Lt. G. Altschul
lat Lt. G. Altschul
lat Lt. R. W. Chavanne
2nd Lt. T. L. Lamb
lst Lt. G. F. Luts
lat Lt. G. F. Luts
lat Lt. T. J. McClean
lst Lt. Harry ostro
2nd Lt. H. W. St. John
lst Lt. F. T. Schoonmaker
2nd Lt. M. Siegel
lat Lt. C. L. Amos, jr.
2nd Lt. S. E. Belk
lst Lt. D. F. Davis
Lt. Col. J. H. Elliott
2nd Lt. R. P. Davis
Lt. W. C. Uhls
lst Lt. W. C. Uhls
lst Lt. D. F. Davis
Lt. Col. J. H. Elliott
2nd Lt. R. P. Davis
Lt. C. H. R. Manes
lst Lt. W. C. Uhls
lst Lt. T. B. Leonard
lst Lt. D. F. Davis
Lt. D. F. Steele
Capt. C. E. Restemayer
2nd Lt. J. J. Bray
lst Lt. S. R. Rodak
lst Lt. T. B. Sharkey
2nd Lt. J. J. Springfield, jr.
Capt. H. T. Freeland
Lt. A. J. Allen
2nd Lt. J. M. Kliev
2nd Lt. A. J. Allen
2nd Lt. J. M. Skelvey
lst Lt. T. B. Sharkey
2nd Lt. R. J. Long
2nd Lt. R. J. Long
2nd Lt. W. A. Winskalits
2nd Lt. V. L. Shuman
lst Lt. E. M. Light
2nd Lt. R. B. Rager
2nd Lt. R. B. Rager
2nd Lt. R. B. Rager
2nd Lt. W. B. Cookman
2nd Lt. Y. L. Shumlan
2nd Lt. Y. W. Brisben
2nd Lt. R. W. Chomori
Lt. Col. J. H. Elliott
2nd Lt. R. K. Nutison
1st Lt. C. H. Knutson
1st Lt. C. H. A. Poe
2nd Lt. R. P. Davis
1st Lt. V. C. Uhls
1st Lt. R. Poote
1st Lt. R. P. Sce
2nd Lt. J. P. Foelan
1st Lt. N. H. Foote
1st Lt. R. J. Spring1st Lt. N. H. Poote
1st Lt. R. J. N. M. Biologic
1st Lt. V. C. Uhls
1st Lt. N. J. Spring1st Lt. V. J. Shuman
1st Lt. E. M. Light
2nd Lt. V. J

2nd Lt. H. J. Kuhlman
2nd Lt. F. E. Schmolze
Capt. L. R. Yan Doren
2nd Lt. E. E. Waddle
1st Lt. W. K. Wheeler
1st Lt. T. W. Wilson
2nd Lt. F. W. Heath
Capt. W. L. Johnston
2nd Lt. F. W. Heath
Capt. W. L. Johnston
2nd Lt. W. P. Simms
1st Lt. G. H. Duguay
1st Lt. A. Allen
1st Lt. R. J. Allman
1st Lt. L. P. Pinkham
1st Lt. E. O. Roif

1st Lt. E. O. Rolf 1st Lt. T. F. Sullivan 2nd Lt. John J. Walsh 2nd Lt. E. Wunderlich, jr. 1st Lt. C. A. Davis

1st Lt. E. I. Peterson 2nd Lt. E. E. Andro-

vette, jr. 2nd Lt. A. S. Healey,

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1st Lt. C. Rea, jr.
1st Lt. E. C. Vogel
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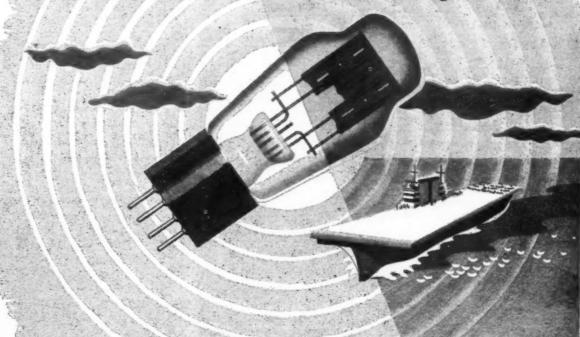
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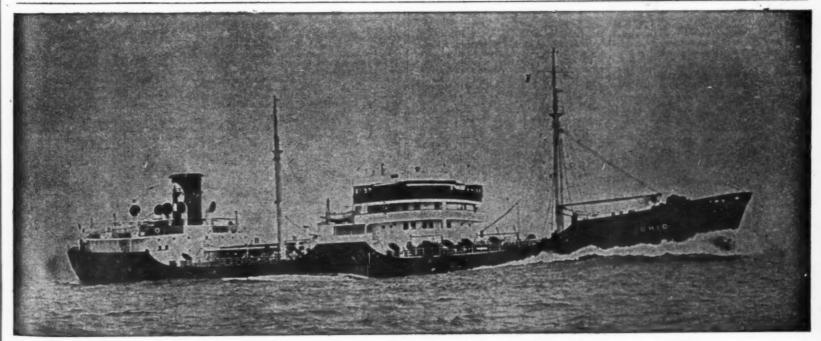
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British and American Army Group Commanders Discuss Von Rundstedt's Counter-Attack

The German drive which began 16 Dec., and the measures taken by Allied Com manders to prevent it from achieving its objectives were discussed this week by the American and British Commanders of the 12th and 21st Army Groups, respec-

January 13, 1945

Bradley's Statement

Following is the text of the statement made 9 Jan. by Lt. Gen. Omar N. Brad-ley, USA, commanding General of the

ley, USA, commanding General of the Twelfth Army Group:
The German attack was a direct result of pressure exerted by the Ninth, First and Third American Armies—and the forces of the Sixth Army Group — gainst a weakening German defense line. Advances made during November and December were threatening vital German areas. It was necessary that November and December were threatening vital German areas. It was necessary that the Germans launch some diversionary attack in sufficient strength to cause the Allies temporarily to stop their offensive against these vital areas—and to try to gain time. The build-up of German forces had been observed in the Cologne area for some weeks before the attack, and the possibility of a German attack through the Ardennes was thoroughly studied by me and my staff.

Calculated Blak

studied by me and my staff.

Calculated Risk

In leaving the Ardennes line lightly held, we took what is known in military terminology as a "calculated risk" to strengthen our northern and southern drives. In other words, instead of employing our surplus divisions in the then quiet Ardennes, we used them to attack in other sectors. This technique of striking boldly while taking calculated risks is what has gotten us to the German borders. In my opinion, had we followed the more cautious policies, we would still be fighting west of Paris. We felt in the case of the Ardennes that we could take this risk because the territory contains no strategic objectives or large supply installations and when (Field Marshal Karl von) Runstedt sent his troops into action with orders to live on American dumps, they found slim pickings in the empty pockets.

Many of the prisoners we have captured have been hungry and we have now captured many tanks and vehicles stalled for lack of fuel.

Skilfully Launched

The actual timing of the attack and its strength was somewhat of a surprise. The attack was skillfully launched and Rundattack was skillfully launched and Rundattack was skillfully launched and Rundattack was made position in the Siegfried Line was masterfully prosecuted. This was made possible by a period of bad weather which restricted our air reconnaisance, and in considering possibilities sance, and in considering possibilities through the Ardennes we recognized that it might meet initial success but we felt that

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the nature of the terrain and the size and mobility of our forces would justify our taking risks. They would enable us to meet and stop an attack before it could do much damage. This is exactly what happened.

The enemy's schedule for his attack was upset by the heroic resistance of our troops and by the speed made by all three armies in shifting divisions to meet the attack.

The result was that wherever the enemy turned along the north flank, groping toward a place where he could break out on the Belgian low-lands, he was met by troops of Gen. Simpson and General Hodges deployed their divisions from the north, General Patton's forces first relieved Bastogne, which was of course a key to the whole battle, and then attacked with such fury that the enemy was forced to slow his drive on the north. He had in fact to move his best SS panzer divisions across the salient in an attempt to check General Patton's unexpected advance.

The German attack launched on 16 Dec. cut both our direct telephone communications to the First Army and the direct road over which personal contact was normally maintained. The weather prevented making of frequent personal contacts with the First Army by plane. It was therefore decided that the Twenty-first Army Group should assume temporary command of all Allied forces

the Twenty-first Army Group should assume temporary command of all Allied forces north of the salient. This was a temporary measure only and when the lines are rejoined

north of the salient. This was a temporary measure only and when the lines are rejoined the Twelfth Army Group will resume command of all American troops in this area. The soundness and flexibility of our Allied command is illustrated by the ease with which this change of command was made.

Praises Montgomery

Field Marshal Montgomery has made a notable contribution. Even before he took this temporary command of the First and Ninth Armies at 13:30 hours on 20 Dec. the Field Marshal had moved to station his British and Canadian forces into position to protect Antwerp in the event of any unforeseen break through. It can now be announced that British troops were at that time dispatched to the tip of the salient. These troops fought with distinction, engaging the covering forces of the Germans near their farthest advance. Whenever weather permitted, American and Whenever weather permitted, American and British air forces have selzed every opportun-ity to strike together and the effect of their coordinated blows has been of very great im-

portance.
German losses in this offensive have been enormous. Our artillers and air forces have been able to punish him much more severely in the open than had been possible while he remained in his fortifications. Even in the matter of prisoners, despite the fact that the enemy had taken the offensive, the total number taken since 16 Dec. by the First and Third American Armies is much greater than the number of United States troops reported missing in action or captured. His dead and wounded must be many times more the number we have suffered.

Events may prove that losses in men and

wounded must be many times more the number we have suffered.

Events may prove that losses in men and material and in morale when the salient is finally reduced may materially affect the Germans' ability to resist on the western front.

More fighting Ahead

I do not mean to imply by this that the Germans are on the verge of collapse. They are not. We have known for some time that there will be considerable more fighting ahead. But we have never had any doubt about the outcome and we have none now.

What the American soldier has done in the Ardennes in the last three weeks is to my mind one of the greatest stories in the history of fighting men. Most of our Army are veterans now and know every trick of the trade, but there were lots of men who stopped the Germans in the Ardennes who only joined us a short time ago and had only what they had been taught in their training—In their

native courage and character-to carry them

native courage and character—to carry them through battle. These Americans, veterans and newcomers, fought against picked German soldiers specially trained and rested and equipped just for this offensive.

The Germans had thinned the Slegfried Line to make this force possible. Their soldiers were given pep talk before the attack and told this offensive would take Antwerp in a few weeks and end the war. They believed what they were told and fought with skill and in most places with suicidal determination. So it turned out that the American soldiers met the very best fighting force that German militarism had been able to put in the field and licked it to a standstill again and again. and again.

and again.

In many places panzer tactics temporarily split our troops into small isolated units. Our men fought even more determinedly than they had in the past. They used an enormous variety of weapons with deadly effect.

The stories of individual heroism that you

The stories of individual heroism that you have read in our own Army paper, Stars and Stripes, and reported in the press, far from being overstated, have been, to my certain knowledge, if anything understated. Only a small minority of the things that went on out there could have been observed or reported. The American people can be deeply proud of the achievement of their sons and brothers on this battlefield.

Montgomery's Statement

Following is the text of the statement made 7 Jan. by Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, British Army, Commanding General of the Twenty-first Army Group, fighting north of the Ger-man salient in the Ardennes:

man salient in the Ardennes:

When Rundstedt attacked on 16 Dec. he obtained a tactical surprise.

He drove a deep wedge into the center of the United States First Army and the split might have become awkward: the Germans had broken right through a weak spot, and were heading for the Meuse.

As soon as I saw what was happening I took certain steps myself to insure that if the Germans got to the Meuse they would certainly not get over the river.

I carried out certain movements so as to provide balanced dispositions to meet the threatened danger. These were, at the time, merely precautions—that is, I was thinking ahead.

Given Command

Then the situation began to deteriorate. But the whole Allied team railied to meet the danger; national considerations were thrown overboard. General Eisenhower placed me in command of the whole northern front.

I employed the whole available power of the British group of armies: this power was brought into play very gradually and in such a way that it would not interfere with the American lines of communication. Finally it was put into battle with a bang and today British divisions are fighting hard on the right flank of the United States First Army. You thus have the picture of British troops

right flank of the United States First Army. You thus have the picture of British troops fighting on both sides of American forces who have suffered a hard blow. This is a fine Allied picture.

The battle has been most interesting — I think possibly one of the most interesting and tricky battles I have ever handled, with great issues at stake.

The first thing to be done was to "head off" the enemy from the tender spots and vital places. Having done that successfully, the next thing was to "see him off"—that is to rope him in and make quite certain that he could not get to places he wanted, and also that he was slowly but surely removed

away from those places.

He was therefore "headed off" and then "seen off." He is now being "written off," and heavy toll is being taken of his divisions by ground and air action.

You must not imagine that the battle is

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The battle has some similarity to the battle hat began on 31 Aug. 1942, when Rommel hade his last bid to capture Egypt and was seen off" by the Eighth Army. But actually ill battles are different because the problem is different.

What was Rundstedt trying to achieve? No one can tell for certain.

The only guide we have is the message he issued to his soldiers before the battle began. He told them it was the last great effort to try to win the war; that everything depended on it; that they must "go all out."

On the map you see his gains—that will not win the war. He is likely slowly but surely to lose it all. He must have scraped together every reserve he could lay his hands on for this job, and he has not achieved a great deal.

great deal.

One must admit that he has dealt us a sharp blow and he sent us reeling back. But we recovered. He has been unable to gain any great advantage from his initial success. He has therefore failed in his strategic purpose, unless the prize was smaller than his men were told.

He has now turned to the defensive on the ground, and he is faced by forces properly balanced to utilize the initiative that he has lost.

Another reason for his failure is that his air force, although still capable of pulling a fast one, cannot protect his army. For that army our tactical air forces are the greatest

But when all is said and done, I shall al ways feel that Runstedt was really beaten by the good fighting qualities of the American soldier and by the team-work of the Allies. I would like to say a word about these two

I first saw the American soldier in battle in Sicily and formed then a very high opinion of him. I saw him again in Italy.

Praises Americans
And I have seen a very great deal of him in this campaign. I want to take this opportunity to pay a public tribute to him. He is a brave fighting man, steady under fire, and with the tenacity in battle that stamps the first-class soldier. All these qualities have been shown in a marked degree during the present hattle.

been shown in a marked degree during the present battle.

He is responsible really—he is basically responsible for Rundstedt's not doing what he wanted to do and when the inner history is told you will find that because he held out in three places the Germans could not take advantage of their initial success.

The first was in the Elsenborn salient south of Monschau, which had to bear fully the blow of almost a whole Panzer army and the Panzer army recoiled. They could not do it. With this great blow, hitting the center of the American Army, Rundstedt did overrun a considerable number of American formations considerable number of American formations and around St. Vith and south of it there were a great many American troops cut off and unable to get away. When I was brought and unable to get away. When I was brought into the party that was the situation. The American troops, isolated and cut off, were fighting and holding on to centers of road communication making it extremely difficult for the Germans to move any flow through the gaps they had made.

I have spent my military career with the British soldier and I have come to love him with a great love. I have new formed a very great affection and admiration for the American soldier. I salute the brave fighting men of America—I never want to fight alongside

(Continued on Next Page)



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Battle Leaders' Views

(Continued from Preceding Page)
better soldiers.

Team Work

Just now I am seeing a great deal of the American soldier. I have tried to feel that I am almost an American soldier myself so that I might take no unsuitable action or offend them in any way.

I have been given an American identity card. I am thus identified in the Army of the United States—by fingerprints being registered in the War Department at Washington—which is far preferable to having them registered at Scotland Yard.

And now I come to my last point.

It is team work that pulls you through dangerous times; it is team work that wins battles; it is victories in battle than win wars. I want to put in a strong plea for Allied solidarity at this vital stage of the war and you can all help in this greatly.

Nothing must be done by anyone that tends to break down the team spirit of our Allied team; If you try to "get at" the captain of the team you are liable to induce a loss of confidence, and this may spread and have disastrous results.

I would say that anyone who tries to break up the team spirit of the Allies is definitely helping the enemy.

Let me tell you that the captain of our team is General Eisenhower. I am absolutely devoted to Ike. We are the greatest of friends. It grieves me when I see uncomplimentary articles about him in the British press. He bears a great burden, he needs our fullest support, he has a right to expect it, and it is up to all of us to see that he gets it.

Captain of the Team

And so I would ask all of you to lend a hand to stop that sort of thing. Let us all rally round the captain of the team and so help to win the match.

No one objects to healthy and constructive criticism that alms a blow at Allied solidarity, that tends to break up our team spirit and that therefore helps the enemy.

I want you to weigh in with me and rally round the captain of the team. We must frown on any destructive criticism. Ike is a very great friend of mine.

My own airplane was damaged the other day. I cried to

He sent me his own at once—wonderful. There is no doubt about it, he is a great chap; I am very distressed when I see anything uncomplimentary about Ike.

This is my military philosophy. A fundamental point is shaping the battle to your

design. I always maintain that you have got to decide what your design of battle is going to be before you start the battle and so you fight it your way and not anybody else's way and make the enemy dance to your tune. I maintain that is the way to fight battles. Now, if you're going to fight battles that way, you've got to have balance of poise—so balanced that whatever the enemy may do, there will never be any need for you to react to him. That is the fundamental point in my military philosophy. If you've got balance, obviously you are not easily pushed off by the other chap.

Balanced Forces

other chap.

Balanced Forces

So I frequently examine my battle area and say to myself, "Now I am balanced for anything the enemy may do."

If he put in a hard bang I have to be ready for him. That is terrifically important in this battle fighting. I learned it in Africa.

You learn all these things by hard experi-

You learn all these things by hard experience.

When Rundstedt put in his hard blow and parted the American Army, it was automatic that the battle area must be untidy. Therefore, the first thing I did when I was brought in and told to take over was to busy myself in getting the battle area tidy—getting it sorted out.

I got reserves into the right places and got balanced—and you know what happened.

I regrouped the American and British Armice—a question of grouping is another important point mixed up with battle winning.

Armes—a question of grouping is another important point mixed up with battle winning.

One of the things I had to do was to position an army corps in what I thought was going to be the line of approach of the German left hook toward Namur and Dinant.

It looked to me as if Rundstedt was trying to do a big left hook to the River Meuse. There was not much there—there was damn little there—so I collected here and there, pulled in divisions and formed an army corps under that very fine American General (J. Lawton) Collins.

It was that corps, which I had formed for offensive action, that eventually took the full blow of Rundstedt's left hook.

It took a knock, I said "Dear me, this can't go on. Its being swallowed up in the battle."

I set to work and managed to form the corps again.

I set to work and managed to form the corps again.

Once more pressure was such that it began to disappear in a defensive battle.

I said: "Come, come," and formed it again and it was put in offensively by General (Courtney H.) Hodges after we had consulted together and that is his present job.

It is a question of getting balanced and putting reserves in such places that you don't

(Please turn to Page 615)

Army and Navy Journal

January 13, 1945

FOR ALL SERVICES





ARMY













SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—It will be in a relatively friendlier atmosphere that the Conference of the Big Three will occur as a result of the conciliatory attitude toward the vital interests of our Allies which the President expressed in his Message to Congress on the State of the Union. Instead of moving to secure further postponement of decisions on pressing political questions, he will join in developing at least temporary solutions for the period of the war, with the understanding that when peace shall come the peoples of the smaller states shall have the opportunity freely to choose the government and institutions under which as free men, they will live. In the discussion of those solutions, the President has promised that he will use his influence to secure the fulfillment of the principles of the Atlantic Charter, but realizing that those principles are not always applicable he made the reservation that he would bring about their adoption "so far as is humanly possible." It is the long view that concerns him, and if in the interim period of the war the principles cannot be fully applied, then it is his hope that they will be accèpted and enforced through the proposed post-war Peace and Security assembly and council.

As the President's message disclosed he is primarily interested in three purposes—harmonious continuance of the Alliances against Germany and Japan, so that our common enemies shall be defeated as soon as possible; freedom of the people in liberated countries to elect their democratic Governments without outside interference, such governments to adjust mutually their relations with their more powerful neighbors, and establishment of the peace and security machinery. In principle, these purposes are identical with those of Great Britain, Russia, France, China and all the other members of the United Nations. So committed, and in the spirit of conciliation which the President's message expressed, it is believed it will be found possible at the forthcoming conference to work out formulas which will be generally agreeable not only to the Big Powers but at least temporarily accepta-

ble to the smaller States concerned.

Meanwhile, in the discussions which are proceeding, there is being shown an amity which promises less tension during the forthcoming conference. That the President is anxious that this shall be so is shown by his recital of the magnificent deeds on the battlefield of both Great Britain and Russia and China as well. It is shown also by the serious warnings he uttered against the attempts of enemy propaganda to split the Allies and against inter-allied criticism which does not conduce to harmony. In connection with the latter is the charge in a London newspaper that in reiterating the well known fact that eventually our 1st and 9th Armies would revert to his command, General Bradley slurred Field Marshal Montgomery. Those Armies were placed by General Eisenhower under Montgomery in order to maintain communications at the desperate phase of the von Runstedt counter-offensive, General Eisenhower has stated that the assignment was purely temporary, the Field Marshal was aware of the fact, and both Washington and London so understood. It would be no reflection upon him to return the 1st and 9th to Bradley; that is where they belong. Reviewing what happened to meet the von Runstedt advance, it is thankfully recognized in our military circles that there is a combination of command in Europe which operates on the basis of mutual trust, and which permits changes of authority irrespective of the nationality of the troops concerned. In this connection, there is applicable a statement contained in the President's message. "The history of the generalship of this war," the message said, "has been a history of teamwork and cooperation, of skill and daring." While the President cited as an instance the manner in which Admiral Halsey, General MacArthur, Admiral Nimitz and the Combined Chiefs of Staff cooperated in connection with the invasion of Leyte, there is no doubt he had in mind the cooperation that has prevailed on the Western Front and also in Italy. How long the American Armies will remain under the British Field Marshal will depend upon the length of the battle and tactical and technical requirements, but it will be no distrust of him, to return them to General Bradley.

In his message the President referred to the fact that we have obligations to our major Allies as well as to the exiled governments and the underground leaders. This is true of Poland as of Greece and Yugo-Slavia. Our obligations to our Allies are based upon the essential help they have afforded us, and it follows that to them we must extend a hand of understanding, and endeavor, while as far as possible seeking to preserve the principles for which we are fighting, endeavor to reconcile their differences with the states which they and we are liberating. We do not forget the influence we possess is based upon the power we have created. Both militarily and economically we are strong and will grow stronger, and the President's ecommendation for post-war training of our youth the world will accept as meaning that in the ages to come we must be reckoned with. Aware of our strength, and locking to us for post-war assistance which we shall be glad to provide, it necessarily follows that our Allies will seek with due regard for their vital interests, to be considerate of our point of view. At least this is the expectation as a result of the conciliatory policy expressed by the President in his Message. Perhaps before conference occurs, the elections will occur in Greece and comparative order will follow; perhaps the difficulties over the proposed regency in Yugo-Slavia will be solved, and there is the nebulous hope that in some way there can be a combination of the Polish Government-in-Exile and the Lublin "provisional Government." That combination might have occurred some weeks ago had it not been that the Lublin group limited the representation of the Government-in-Exile in the proposed government to four members. Particularly are we anxious for a settlement of the Polish dispute because we cannot but feel that it has some responsibility for the delay of the attack of the Red Armies from the Vistula Front, a delay which, happily, is indicating to be coming to an end as a result of the inclusion of statements in Russian communiques that reconnaissances of Force are occurring in that area.

President Roosevelt is expected to put into effect in a few days the interim agreements of the International Civil Aviation Conference, which include the "five freedoms of the air"—the right of transit across national territory, the right to land for technical stops, the right to carry traffic from the home countries to any point in the world, the right to bring traffic back, and the right to pick up foreign traffic en route. As Russia did not participate in the conference, copies of the agreements have been sent to Moscow for her consideration and with the hope that she will assent to them, and accept a seat on the international air organization. While the air program is on its way toward the permanent arrangement in contemplation, the international oil pact has run into trouble. Because of the objection of our oil interests, which the Senate was disposed to sustain, the President has withdrawn

this pact and it will be a subject of further negotiations.

At the forthcoming conference of American Republics at Mexico City, the important question, besides the attitude of the several States on the Post-War Peace and Security pact, will be the policy to pursue unitedly toward Argentina. At a meeting of the Pan-American Union in Washington, it was unanimously decided to postpone consideration of the request of Argentina for a consultative meeting to discuss her relations with her sister nations. This action brought forth a declaration by the Argentina Government that it would refrain from participating in the 805 sions of the Pan-American Union. This is the first time since the Union was established over a half a century ago that any State has declined to take part in its meetings. The fact that Argentina did not resign from the Union is accepted as an indication of unwillingness to break relations with the other Republics of this Hemisphere. It is fully expected here that if Argentina appeals for representation at the Mexican City conference, the participating republics will adopt the same attitude as the Pan-American Union. In the end it is hoped Buenos Aires authority will realize its predicament and the necessity of restoring neighborly relations with the United States and the other Republics. While this unfortunate state of affairs is prevailing with respect to Buenos Aires, the United States is showing that it has no designs upon any South American territory. We have just returned to Brazil the leased base of Tigipio in the State of Pernambuco which was built and administered by our Navy since early in 1943. Nine other bases built and administered by the Navy, will be restored in due course to our Brazilian ally.

The Infantry School—Maj. Gen. Otto L. Nelson, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, accompanied by Col. Harry A. Kelly, recently visited the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., to observe training.

Recent additions to the faculty include: In the Secretary's Office, Cols. Hardin C. Sweeney, Karl E. Wallace, Norman M. Nelson and Farlow Burt, Lt. Cols. Myrl F. Smith, Joseph A. Remus and Bruce I. Basier, Maj. Richard S. Storey and Capt. Wisdom H. Stewart; in the Automotive Section, Lt. Col. James H. Skeldon, CWO Elbert L. Beufer and WOJG Russell W. Jones in the Communications Section, and Capt. George R. Burg of the Training Literature and Visual Aids.

The following officers have been added to the faculty of the Weapons Section: Lt. Col. Lorne S. Ward, Maj. Eugene E. Hutteball and Maj. William S. Jordan, Capts. Marvin E. Williams and Charles L. Cecil, and Second Lieutenants George H. Atwood, Russell Darling, Robert M. Hawkins, James J. Landers, Robert A. Peterson, Hulen D. Stogner, Richard D. Van Paris, Harry J. Wolf, George J. DeLacy, Chilton R. Hobbs, Robert L. Horton, Thomas N. Mosier, Clyde L. Scott, Robert M. Kelly, and Orpheus W. Settles, jr.

Officers who have left the Weapons Section for other assignments include: Lt. Cols. Ralph E. Alexander, Allen D. McCullough, Paul E. MacLaughlin and Robert D. Cobb, Maj. Richard G. Ciccolella, Capts. Lellie W. Fish, Anthony R. Flores, Milton D. Crisp, Frederick T. Flo, Billie M. Barbee, John A. Lippold, Budd G. Price, jr., Alfred B. Singletary, jr., Walter E. Williamson, Dynes H. Lawson, Dale M. Engstrom, Vincent J. Pence and James H. Moore, 1st Lts. John J. Douglass and James D. Hoover, and 2nd Lts. John J. Russell and William R. Craft.

Other officers transferred to new assignments are: Col. Charles C. Morgan, Lt. Col. Paul Turner, jr. and 1st Lt. Ralph R. Wallace; all of the Secretary's Office; Capt. Howard A. Brown and 1st Lt. Philip W. Payne of Training Literature and Visual Aids; Capts. William F. Pickles, Leslie W. Bailey and Reuben C. Hinsdale, and 1st Lts. John E. Holliday and Leonard D. Rogers, from the Tactical Section; Capts. Glen H. Quinney and Willard D. Howser, and 2nd Lt. Charles E. Jamison of the Communications Section; and Lt. Col. Donald Washington and Maj. Steward E. White of the General Section.

Army Medical Department—On 29 Dec. 1944, Brig. Gen. James Stevens Simmons, chief of the Preventive Medicine Service, Office of the Surgeon General, was appointed by the Regents of the University of Michigan as nonresident lecturer in the School of Public Health for the University year 1944-1945.

The January meeting of officers of the Medical Department living in the District of Columbia and vicinity will be held at 8 p.m., 18 Jan., at Army Medical Center. Speakers will be Col. E. Standlee, MC, Deputy Surgeon, MTOUSA, with the subject "Medical Service in the Mediterranean Theater," and Maj. Calvin S. Drayer, MC, Neuropsychiatric Consultant, Fifth Army, on "Combat Psychiatry." Following the treatment of these subjects there will be a showing of the film "Introduction To Combat Fatigue," produced by the U. S. Navy.

Early control of skin diphtheria epidemics is claimed by Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army. These evidemics, which have broken out in the Pacific areas and are found in North Africa and India, are due, it is asserted, to inability to take proper hygiene care of the skin and superficial wounds, and to living in close quarters.

Army Ordnance-Extraordinary efforts by Army Ordnance is helping to control the critical tire shortage on western European battlefronts. Tons of materials necessary in the manufacture of tires have been rushed to Belgium by plane. One order for 3,000 tons of such material was procured during December and shipped overseas. Large tonnages had to come from various parts of the country and in several cases special trains were necessary. The first part of the shipment of 3,000 tons required approximately 100 freight cars and comprised a total of 25,000 packages. At the two principal tire repair centers in France there is an accumulation of more than 100,000 repairable tires that cannot be repaired because of a lack of camelback and other repair materials from the United States. There are approximately 500,000 vehicles of all types in operation in the European Theater, many of which require six or more tires each.

Cruiser Launched—The new cruiser Amsterdam was commissioned 8 Jan. at the Norfolk Navy Yard by Rear Admiral C. H. Jones, USN, yard commandant, who turned the vessel over to her skipper, Capt. Andrew P. Lawton, USN. The Amsterdam, a cruiser of the Cleveland class, was launched in April at Newport News.

Corps of Engineers—Working with Belgian and Dutch Engineers, American Army Engineers are repairing damage done to the Albert Canal in Belgium caused by German demolition of bridges and the electrical mechanism used to raise and lower barges at the locks. To raise and clear the 200 damaged spans and to build new ones much captured German equipment is being used. The vital waterway joins the port of Antwerp and the industrial city of Liege, separated by a distance of 100 miles.

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> indicated in the ATSC figures. The plane is 12 feet longer than the B-29 but the wing-spread is the same. There are 10,000 cubic feet of uasble cargo space in the fuselage. A folding ramp facilitates the loading of heavy equipment and wheeled vehicles. In the future only commissioned pilots will be trained as B-29 flight engineers. Heretofore most flight engineers for the Superfortresses have been enlisted men. Those enlisted men serving as flight engineers aboard B-29s who have performed their assignments efficiently will not be replaced. The desirability of having a third pilot along on B-29 missions prompted the move. Enlisted men now undergoing training to become flight engineers will receive assignments as originally planned upon complet-

Army Air Forces—A new coast-to-coast non-stop flight record of six hours, three minutes, 50 seconds, from Seattle, Wash., to Washington, D. C., was set 9 Jan. by the AAF C-97 troop and cargo transport. The double-deck plane, practically a transport version of the B-29, flew the 2,323 miles at an average speed of 385 miles an hour. The fastest nonstop transcontinental previously made by any plane, irrespective of type, was six hours, 39 minutes, from Los Angeles to New York, flown by a Mustang fighter with special external tanks. This achievement directs attention to the speedy transportation of troops and heavy equipment withch will be made rossible by the use of

transportation of troops and heavy equipment which will be made possible by the use of the C-97. A payload of more than 20,000 pounds was carried on the flight, and approximately 1,000 gallons of fuel reserve remained in the tanks on arrival in Washington.

The flight was made at an altitude of 30,000 feet with comfortable inside atmospheric conditions provided by the pressurized cabin. The plane is the initial model of the C-97 type and is equipped with four 2,200 horsepower Wright Cyclone engines. The

C.97 is capable of transporting more than 100 fully equipped infantrymen 2,000 miles, non-stop in less than ten hours, the Air Technical Service Command has announced. The record-breaking flight points to even greater speed in troop transportation than

ing their courses. Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chenault, commanding general of the 14th Air Force, announced 5 Jan. that during the month of December his command had destroyed 241 Japanese planes. These enemy planes, he said, represented a substantial portion of the entire Japanese air strength in China. This total set an all-time record for the 14th Air Force, which did not lose a plane in aerial combat during the period. Pointing out that his command is hitting the enemy harder than ever before, General Chenault branded as false press articles implying that the position of the 14th Air Force is precarious. During the month his planes sank 73,950 tons of enemy shipping and probably sank or damaged 113,900 tons, three naval vessels and many small craft.

In the first disclosure of armament details of the A-26 Invader, Allied headquarters in Paris announced that the attack bomber carries ten .50 caliber machine guns. The pilot controls six guns which fire forward and the other crew member fires four flexible guns in top and bottom turrets. When used in strafing operations the top turret may be locked in position, the pilot operating its guns while the gunner fires from the lower turret.

The Fisher Body Division of General Motors Corp, revealed this week that it has completed the installation of the Allison "W" engine in the Douglas XB-19A. This engine, earlier described, but about which no information as to utilization had been released, increases the power of the XB-19A by about 30 per cent.

Col. George P. Johnson has been appointed base commander of Stout Field, Ind., succeeding Lt. Col. Wright J. Sherrard. Colonel Sherrard becomes executive officer, succeeding Capt. Robert L. Goad, who becomes assistant executive officer.

AIR TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMAND—A plastic fuselage has been flown and

an improved version is being built by engineers of the ATSC. Constructed of glass fiber laminated with a newly developed resin, the first successful laminated plastic aircraft primary structure proved 50 per cent stronger than a metal fabrication and 80 per cent stronger than a wooden fuselage on a strength-weight basis. Col. F. N. Moyers, chief of the aircraft laboratory, flew the initial hop of the BT-15, first ship to be equipped with a successful plastic primary structure, on 24 Mar., 1944. Service tests are being given this ship, while in the laboratory is being constructed a new laminated plastic fuselage for a BT-13. Similar principles but different techniques and materials are going into the fuselage and wings of the new plane. From a military standpoint, ATSC engineers look to plastic as the likely structural material in combat planes of the future. Because of better streamlining, increased aerodynamic efficiency is possible and no bolts or rivets interfere with external surfaces. High explosive projectiles fail to detonate on contact with the test fuselage because of the material's low density.

SCHOOL OF AVIATION MEDICINE — Graduation exercises for a class of medical officers who completed the Aviation Medical Examiners' Course were held on 5 Jan. 1945, in Stafford Hall at the AAF School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Tex. Brig. General Eugen G. Reinartz, USA, is Commandant of the School. The graduation address was made by Brig. General Aubrey Hornsby, USA, Chief of Staff, AAF Central Flying Training Command, Randolph Field, Tex. Presentation of

the diplomas was made by Brig. General Eugen G. Reinartz, USA,
The list of Medical Corps students graduating follows: Maj. Loniel H. Allen,
Capt. Ralph S. Armstrong, Maj. Gerald S. Backenstoe, Maj. Jerome N. Baum, Capt. James T. Boyd, Capt. Walter H. Brignoli, Maj. Robert A. Brown, jr., Capt. Russell N. Brown, Capt. Iverson O. Brownell, Capt. Halsey G. Bullen, Maj. Eric F. Colby, Capt. George R. Connor, Capt. George R. Crisler, Capt. Alfred H. Daniell, Capt. Donald E. Dick, Capt. Max Dickman, Capt. Stanley J. Fink, Capt. Franklin W. Foncannon, Capt. James Frenkil, Capt. Powell E. Fry, Maj. George E. Garrison, Capt. Parry Goldman, Capt. Frank A. Goss, Capt. James D. Gough, Capt. Paul Guggenheim, Capt. Frank J. Hardart, Jr., Capt. Clarence W. Harwood, Capt. Robert B. Henry, Capt. Ben P. Houser, Capt. Willis H. Jondahl, Maj. Benjamin Kaplan, Capt. John L. Kelly, jr., Maj. Paul A. Knepper, Capt. Paul E. Krupko, Capt. Edward N. Livingston, Capt. George F. Loehfelm, 1st Lt. Martin H. Long, jr., S/Ldr Aleksander K. Luczak, Capt. William J. McLaughlin, Maj. Carl S. McLemore, Dr. Gonzalo Ruz Mezquida, Capt. Walter G. Morrow, jr., Capt. Fortunato J. Neglia, Capt. Louis G. Neudorff, Major Hayden C. Nicholson, Maj. John A. Norton, Capt. Donald W. Petit, 1st Lt. James B. Pressly, Capt. Gordon H. Phoedes. Capt. Donald W. Petit, 1st Lt. James B. Pressly, Capt. Gordon H. Rhoades, Capt. Donald H. Rudser, Capt. Nathan Shlimovitz, Maj. Keith P. Smith, Capt. Sidney Smith, Maj. Ralph L. Taylor, Capt. Hill C. Thurman, Capt. John R. Timmons, Lt. Col. Arthur C. Unsworth, Maj. Arie C. Van Ravenswaay, Capt. Harry C. Wortman, jr.

Bureau of Ships—The USS Submarine Requin was launched 1 Jan. at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. It was the first vessel to be launched at Portsmouth this year. Mrs. Slade D. Cutter sponsored the sub. She is the wife of Comdr. Slade D. Cutter,

USN, who is the prospective commanding officer of the Requin.

Another submarine, the USS Stickleback, was also launched 1 Jan. It was launched at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

A carrier, the US Rendova, was launched at the Tacoma Yard on 28 Dec. She is the 48th carrier to be christened at Tacoma. While still classified as an escort carrier, or CVE, the Rendova has fast lines of a ship that was designed for fleet action rather

than for mere convoy duty. The vessel was sponsored by Mrs. Anna-Marie H. Kurtz.

The carrier USS Block Island joined the fleet in commissioning eeremonies 30 Dec. Several hundred surviving officers and men who fought on an earlier namesake looked on as the vessel was commissioned. They are to compose a part of the new Block Island's crew. It is believed to be the first time in naval history that a ship's crew remained almost intact to take over a second ship that kept alive the name of its

On 6 January the USS Pamina, 14th in the current 32-vessel combat-cargo-program under construction at the Walsh-Kaiser shipyard, was launched. Mrs. Helen J. Johnson sponsored the vessel.

Historic place names are being given now to the Navy's LSD's. The Navy lifted some of the secrecy which previously surrounded one of its newest types of craft, disclosing that the Landing Shlp, dock, instead of the usual numbers will bear the names as Ashland, Epping, Forest, Gunston, Hall and Carter. The complete list was not made public by the Navy to prevent disclosure of the total number of the vessels now in the naval service.

Charleston Navy Yard launched two new landing ships, medium and placed them in commission on 1 Jan. LSM 300 was christened by Miss Ethelyn Rast. LSM 301 was christened by Mrs. William M. Moore. Rear Adm. Jules James, commandant of the navy yard, presided over the ceremonies. On 2 Jan. LSM 395 was christened by Miss Nancy Lee Tusler, daughter of Capt. F. A. Tusler, yard production officer. Also on 2 Jan. LSM 396 was christened by Mrs. H. O. Dahike, wife of Capt. H. O. Dahike of the yard's production division.

The U.S.S. Dayton, 10,000-ton light cruiser, was commissioned at the Philadelphia Navy Yard 7 Jan. while more than 1,000 naval officers and men stood in the icy rain throughout the hour-long ceremony. The cruiser was sponsored by Mrs. Harry Rueger of Dayton, mother of Machinist's Mate Robert Rueger, who lost his life aboard the aircraft carrier Wasp.

Rear Admiral Milo F. Draemel turned the Dayton over to Capt, Paul W. Steinhagen, USN.

Army Chaplains Corps—Deputy Chief of Chaplains George F. Rixey attended a conference of the Y.M.C.A. USO in New York City on 11 Jan., and a dinner meeting of the Army and Navy Department of the Y.M.C.A. in that city on the same date.

Ch. Lester J. Evett, Army Ground Liaison Officer of the Chief of Chaplains Office, has been transferred to Camp Ellis, Ill.

Ch. Harry C. Fraser, of the Staff of the Chief of Chaplains, gave the invocation on 12 Jan. at the meeting of the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, held at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Army Ground Forces—"We have the greatest fighting Army that has ever been known in history," is the compliment that Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, Commanding General of Army Ground Forces, paid to the American fighting forces when he appeared as honor guest before the Pan-Civic Club members at El Paso, Texas. However, Gen. Lear stressed the fact that the recent German offensive proved "the war is not over, by a long shot."

Newly assigned officers for permanent duty at this headquarters include Lt. Col. Charles H. Burch, Sig C, Ground Signal Section, and Lt. Col. John J. Dolan, QMC, Ground Quartermaster Section.

ARMORED CENTER—Col. N. B. Briscoe concluded four years service as Post Commander at Fort Knox, Ky., on 31 Dec. when he went on four months terminal leave prior to his retirement. Coming to Fort Knox in December, 1940, from Louisville, Ky., where he was in command of Officers Reserve Corps affairs, Col. Briscoe has been Post Commander through the most extensive period of growth of Fort Knox, and has supervised the "home of the Armored Force" Through its mobilization and organization period to the present.

Col. Russell C. Throckmorton, former Post Commander at Camp Breckinridge, Ky., assumed command of Fort Knox on 1 Jan. Col. Throckmorton is a native of Missouri and a graduate of the Command and General Staff School, and the Infantry School. He served in the World War as a member of the Missouri National Guard, becoming a captain in 1918.

ARMORED SCHOOL-Col. William B. Kern, director of the Armored School Tactics Department, was transferred to Washington recently for special duty with Army Ground Forces. He had been director of the Tactics Department since last May. Lt. Col. Wendell H. Langdon has been appointed acting director of the Tactics

Department in Col. Kern's absence. Col. Langdon, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, West-Point, New York, in 1930, commanded an Infantry battalion

in Italy. Prior to that he was with a tank battalion in Italy.

Maj. Lacey W. Hinely has assumed command of the 1st Battalion, 1st Student
Regiment, succeeding Lt. Col. George E. Bender. Maj. Hinely commanded a tank company in North Africa. Assigned to the Armored School last February, he was director of training at Officer Candidate School and instructor in the Tactics Department prior to his present assignment.

The following officers have been added to the faculty of the Armored School: Capt. Robert F. Frey, 1st Lt. Spencer C. Ridgeway, 1st Lt. Anthony J. Marcellino and CWO Joseph J. Nixon, all assigned to the Gunnery Department; 2nd Lt. George L. Sholtes, Wheeled Vehicle Department, and CWO Troy K. Sandlin, Tank Department.

ARMORED REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTER—2nd Lt. Robert D. Han has been assigned as Assistant Special Service Officer in the ARTC. Lt. Han, who was commissioned from Armored OCS in April of this year, will be in charge of athletics.

TANK DESTROYER SCHOOL-Brig. Gen. M. Ross, head of the British Tank Section at Detroit, Mich., was a recent visitor at the Tank Destroyer School.

1st Lt. William B. Park and 2nd Lt. Paul R. Reimers from the Chief Signal Office, Washington, D. C., visited the Tank Destroyer School, for the purpose of orienting the Communication Department on the latest developments in radio transmission and cryptographic security.

TANK DESTROYER REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTER-Lt. Col. Rolland E. George has been assigned to this headquarters.

ANTIAIRCRAFT COMMAND-Lt. Gen. Ben Lear. Commanding General of Army Ground Forces, visited headquarters, Antiaircraft Command, Antiaircraft Artillery School, Antiaircraft Artillery Board, Antiaircaft Replacement Training Center and Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center at Fort Bliss, Tex., on an inspection tour. Gen. Lear was accompanied from AGF Headquarters by Brig. Gen. R. E. Starr, Brig. Gen. L. M. Haynes, Col. H. S. Johnson, Col. C. C. Gregg, Lt. Col. B. A. Ford, Lt. Col. K. M. Matthews and Maj. W. M. Conner.

Capt. Norman B. Duffett, CAC, has been assigned to duty in the Inspection and Technical Division of the G-3 Section. Capt. Arkley W. Frieze, JAGD, is on temporary duty with the Judge Advocate's Section of headquarters.

FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL-Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hazlett, Commanding General of the Replacement and School Command, visited the Field Artillery School and

the Replacement Training Center.

Thirty-four members of the 3rd Battalion, 166th Infantry, commanded by Lt. Col. O. H. Gibson, successfully completed requirements recently for the Expert Infantryman Badge. The badge will be presented at a battalion formation.

Capt. Lee P. McCarter, Secretary of the Department of Motors of the Field Artillery School, recently marked his thirtieth anniversary as a soldier. Capt. McCarter assisted in the organization of the Department of Motors in 1919 and has been with the department since. He came to Fort Sill in 1918 with the 9th Field Artillery, the first completely motorized Field Artillery regiment.

Officers newly assigned as members of the staff and faculty included Lt. Col. Carl A. Cramer, Department of Gunnery; Maj. Hurley W. Chase, Capt. Carl A. Constant

and 2nd Lt. John F. Lawler, Department of Combined Arms.

Marine Corps—A new Letter of Instruction, No. 918, has been issued by Marine Corps Headquarters to govern the wearing of shoulder patches. Rescinding Letter No. 658 of 9 Feb. 1944, the new instructions contain the following principal changes:

Proposed distinctive shoulder insignia must be submitted by the unit concerned to the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, for approval. Previously the

senior officer in each theater was authorized to approve an insigne

The provision that wearing of insignia by personnel returned to the United States may be "subject to such restrictions as commanding officers may prescribe regarding the wearing of such insignia when on duty or in formation with troops" has been dropped. The new order states simply that returned personnel "shall be authorized to wear such insignia until assigned to another unit having an insignia of its own.'

The new order makes it clear that shore activities "are not authorized distinctive shoulder insignia since the patches are identifying markings for members of an organization that might have distinguished itself in combat."

The authority conferred in Letter of Instruction No. 786 for commanding officers, until 31 Dec. 1944, to promote privates to rank of private first class on the basis of 75 per cent of the combined total of privates first class and privates in the authorized allowance of the command, and 100 per cent of combined total of privates first class and privates in the authorized allowance of a naval vessel detachment, has been extended to 30 June 1945 by Letter No. 919.

Authority for wearing of the O.D. field jacket by enlisted Marines while on liberty has been granted in cases where enlisted men turn in winter service coats prior to embarking for overseas. Where such men have only the field jacket, commanders may

authorize them to wear it as part of the winter service liberty uniform.

Instructions to Marine commanding officers in use of the new discharge certificates authorized for enlisted men are contained in Letter of Instruction No. 914, issued 15 Dec. 1944. The new types of discharges, which will be used exclusively after 1 March 1945, are of the same kinds as those authorized some time ago for the Navy and Coast Guard. The five types of discharges are: honorable discharge, certificate of discharge under honorable conditions, discharge—undesirable, bad conduct discharge and dis-

Single Department of Defense—With the opening of the new Congress proponents of plans for a unified Department of National Defense, or the correlative plan to create a separate Department of Air Defense, were quick to get their ideas before the committees. One of the most prominent to be introducd is that proposed by Senator Lister Hill of Alabama. Senator Hill, a member of the Senate Military Committee and former chairman of the House Military Committee, would set up a Department of Armed Forces and provide a permanent Joint Chiefs of Staff and a Secretary of Armed Forces subordinate to whom there would be Under Secretaries for the Army, the Navy, and Air. That bill (S. 84) was referred to the Senate Military Committee.

In the House a number of such bills were referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. Acting promptly that committee already has asked the War Department to submit a report on Representative Randolph's bill (H.R. 550) would set up a separate Department of Air Defense to which all of Army Air Forces (but not Naval aviation) would be transferred. Representative Maloney also introduced legislation (H.R. 504) to establish a Department of Air Defense and to establish the United States Air Forces as a separate branch of National Defense, but his bill provides for incorporation of naval as well as military aviation in the new department. Representative O'Brien of Michigan seek s(H.R. 86) to set up a single Department of National Defense with Divisions of Air Warfare, the Navy, and the Army.

Discussing the future defense of the United States in an article in the current issue of Harper's Magazine, John Fischer, a former official of the Foreign Economic Administration, takes up the single department idea and other proposed reforms.

"In addition to a sound program for manpower and materiel, an adequate defense policy will call for at least two major administrative reforms in the armed forces. The first is a better mechanism for coordinating the operations of the Army, Navy, and air force. In this war, teamwork in combat theaters has in general been surprisingly good. In Washington, however, on the planning, administrative, and procurement levels, the overlapping and confusion often have been appalling. Even today the manpower wasted in jurisdictional squabbling and duplicated units within the armed forces probably would fill a combat division, with enough left over to man a couple of cruisers

"Devising a remedy will not be a short or easy task. It will no doubt require exhaustive Congressional hearings, together with months of study and negotiation within the Army and Navy themselves. In the end it may take the form of the proposal now being most widely discussed in military circles—a single Department of National Defense, with Army, Navy, and Air Force subdepartments headed by civilian undersecretaries, and a unified planning organization under a greatly strengthened Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"A second pressing reform is the establishment of a competent intelligence service. In peacetime the United States has never had even a second-rate intelligence organization. Both G-2 and the Office of Naval Intelligence have generally been starved for both money and personnel. Worst of all, they have been used too often as a dumping ground for incompetent officers. Military attaches frequently have

been chosen because they were personable young men with private incomes and no marked ability for handling troops. The really able staff officers have taken little interest in intelligence work, and as a result it drifted along between wars without much direction and in growing disrepute.

"Consequently, the morning after Pearl Harbor we woke to discover that we really knew very little about our enemies—or our friends. There followed a panting scramble to refurbish the old intelligence units and to set up new ones. Ultimately the civilian agencies managed to do a reasonably good job of digging up and analyzing information concerning the one field where the regular intelligence services were feeblest-the economy of the enemy."

Promotion of National Guard and Reserves-A strong sentiment in favor of providing some system of permanent promotion for officers of the National Guard Reserves exists among the members of the House Committee on Military Affairs, Representative Andrew J. May, chairman of the Committee, is represented as feeling that if the War Department fails to provide permanent promotion for such officers the committee should take legislation action. One of the bills that may force the lasue was introduced this week by Representative Shafer of Michigan, a member of the Military Committee. Mr. Shafer's bill (H.R. 1195) would provide permanent promotion for virtually every reserve officer under every condition, including those who have not been called to active duty. The War Department has been asked for a report on the bill and it is entirely possible that such action may result in some sort of plan being sped through the Personnel Division of the General Staff and submitted as a substitute for the more liberal plan of Representative Shafer.

Women's Army Corps-General of the Army George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff. announced 10-Jan. the start of a new and vigorous recruiting drive to enlist members of the WAC for the newly created WAC Medical Units for service at the Army's 60 general hospitals in this country. Women qualified for training as medical and surgical technicians, clerical workers and other skilled women are urgently needed to fill these hospital units to aid in the care and rehabilitation of returned soldiers and release able-bodied men from technical and administrative duties. More than 8,000 additional Wacs are required for this purpose. The plan is to assign a company of 100 women to each of the 1,000-bed hospitals and an additional company of the same size for each additional 1,000 beds in the larger hospitals. These companies will be made up of medical and surgical technicians primarily, but will include some women of clerical skills and technicians in other fields, such as X-ray, laboratory and dental. Under an accelerated training program prepared by The Surgeon General's Office, qualified women enlisted as medical and surgical technicians will be assigned to a hospital unit as students after six weeks of basic military training and six weeks at an Enlisted Technicians' School. They will receive one month of applicatory training after assignment to the hospital. Upon satisfactory completion of this training they will qualify as technicians with appropriate Army ratngs and will continue on duty at the place of their final training. One all-WAC enlisted technicians' school has been set up at Wakeman General Hospital, Camp Atterbury, Ind., and three others, formerly used to train men, have been opened at Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., and Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. George L. Van Deusen, who has been Commanding General of the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center at Fort Monmouth, N. J., since November, 1942, has been designated Chief of the Engineering and Technical Service,

Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

Brig. Gen. Stephen H. Sherrill, former Commandant of the Eastern Signal Corps Schools at Fort Monmouth, succeeds Gen. Van Deusen, while Col. Hugh Mitchell succeeds Gen. Sherrill.

Col. James B. Haskell, former Post Commander at Fort Monmouth, N. J., has begun his new assignment as Commanding Officer of the Station Complement at the Army Service Forces Training Center at Camp Crowder, Mo. Col. Haskell had been stationed at Fort Monmouth since September 1940 and had served as Post Commander for more than two years.

Brig. Gen, T. J. Tally, Director of the Distribution Division of the Chief Signal Office, recently visited Holabird Signal Depot, Baltimore, Md., for an inspection tour of the Training Division of which Col. Charles N. Sawyer is chief. General Tully is in charge of all Signal Corps depot supply. His tour included the supply school, radio and instrument schools and a company of men working on overseas depot operations. He also addressed the officers' orientation class.

"The wire section laid wire for sixty continuous hours without rest and under constant enemy fire, and then with but two hours rest, continued to lay new wire and maintain existing lines for an additional thirty-six hours." The foregoing is an extract from the Distinguished Unit Citation received by the 101st Arborne Signal Company for its exploits during the initial stages of the invasion of France.

During a recent 1,000-mile tour through Maryland the Holabird Signal Depot War Bond Caravan sold over \$100,000 in bonds. More than 40,000 persons passed through the caravan trailers which carried Signal Corps displays.

Army Nurse Corps—Appointment of Miss Evelyn Blewett, of the War Advertising Council, as civilian consultant to Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General of the Army, on the Army Nurse procurement and public relations program was announced 9 Jan. by the War Department.

Heretofore, Army Nurse recruiting has been the sole responsibility of the American Red Cross. Since the acute and immediate need for 10,000 additional graduate, registered nurses has arisen, procurement facilities of The Surgeon General's Office and the Red Cross will be increased.

Miss Blewett, who has handled such successful campaigns as the Wave Recruiting Campaign for the Navy and the "Food Fights for Freedom" program, will coordinate the procurement program with such other agencies as the Office of War Information, the Red Cross, the National Nursing Council for War Service, the Army's Recruiting Publicity Bureau, and the War Manpower Commission. She will continue to act as staff manager for the War Advertising Council in this emergency campaign.

Considerable surprise was occasioned in the War Department by President Roos velt's statement 6 Jan. that "recent estimates have increased the total number of Army nurses needed to 60,000," and "18,000 more nurses must be obtained for the Army alone." Last figure set by the department for nurse strength was 50,000, and no official change has been made in that quota. It is understood, however, that studies of troop needs, which may result in an increase in nurse requirements, have been

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caused by high-acid inks. At your Ship's Store. 7 permanent, 2 washable colors. Regular size,

25¢. Other sizes, 15¢ and up. The Parker Pen Company, Janesville, Wisconsin and Toronto, Canada.

You've got ink plus when Parker Quink is in your pen. It contains solv-x-the special ingredient that stops most pen troubles before they start! Get this 4-way pen protection from Quink with solv-x:

1. Ends all gumming and clogging. Gives quick starting, even flow. 2. Actually cleans your pen as it writes—keeps it out of the

PARKER QUINK ontaining sourx

Quink

3. Dissolves and flushes away sediment left

4. Prevents metal corrosion and rubber rot

My pen's protected-

not expended!

manent separation, and would receive an additional \$100 or \$200.

It also is of interest to note that the law states that "No mustering-out payment

active service within three years after the termination of the present war as pro-claimed by the President." This specific mention of commissioned officers indicates

that enlisted men may stay in the Army any length of time after the war without for-

feiting right to muster out pay, provided they finally are discharged and not retired. Robot Bomb Raids—Admiral Jonas G. Ingram, USN, who recently took over as Commander in Chief Atlantic Fleet, after a long tour in Brazil and South American

waters as commander of the South Atlantic Fleet, created a great deal of excitment

and discussion this week when he told reporters that robot bomb attacks on New

York, Washington or other coastal cities might be expected within 60 days. Press dispatches from "an east coast city" quoted Admiral Ingram as saying "We know and feel that within the next 30 to 60 days the Germans will make some buzz bombs

attempts on New York or Washington or other coastal cities. They might try to hit

. any commissioned officer unless he is discharged or relieved from

Alas, alack,

my pen's a fright.

It clogs, it gums,

it just won't write.

It cleans my pen-

it writes just fine,

So Quink's the ink

I take for mine!

Quartermaster Corps—Four new-type trailer units weighing close to 15 tons lighter than the standard 33,500-pound tractor-trailers now in use by the Quartermaster Corps are being procured at the Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot, it was announced

this week by Brig. Gen. Guy I. Rowe, commanding general of the installation. The re-

search and development work was done in the Depot's Engineering Division. Mounted

on two-wheeled trailers 9 feet long by 67 inches wide—a considerable reduction in size

from the present 22-foot vans-the units are fully equipped to provide laundry, shoe

repair, clothing repair, or textile repair services in combat zones and rest areas.

A complete mobile laundry will require two small trailers; the other units are self-contained in single trailers. Fully equipped, each weighs approximately 3900 pounds.

The new units may be towed by a jeep or any other prime mover, and are transportable

Right to Mustering Out Pay—Decision on two questions arising under the mustering out pay act of 3 Feb. 1944 is expected soon from the War Department, it was learned this week. One of the questions relates to officers of Reserve components draw-

ing pay of less than the fourth pay period who were discharged for physical disability and paid mustering-out pay, but who upon readjudication of their cases are certified

to the Veterans' Administration for payment of retirement pay. The other question concerns enlisted men who are discharged and paid the mustering-out pay, but who

pay is payable to any member of the armed forces who, at time of discharge or relief from duty is transferred or returned to the retired list with retirement pay. Because,

when retirement pay is awarded, it is made effective from date of discharge or relief

from active duty, it probably is going to be held that such officers never were entitled

to mustering-out pay, and will have to refund it, possibly through checkage of the

begun "at the time of final discharge or ultimate relief from active service"; and "that

no member of the armed forces shall receive mustering-out payment under this act more than once, and such payment shall accrue and the amount thereof shall be com-

puted as of the time of discharge for the purpose of effecting a permanent separation from the service or of ultimate relief from active service." If a Regular Army enlisted man is discharged after the war and does not indicate his intention to reenlist, he

would be paid the mustering out pay. However, if within the required three months

he desires to reenlist, he would be entitled to reenlistment, and also to reenlistment allowance. The question then remains as to what would be done about the mustering-

out payment, especially if he remains in the service until he retires, in which case he

never would be entitled to such pay. The answer hinges upon whether the first discharge really is "final" and a "permanent separation." The same situation would apply

to non-Regulars, except that the matter of a reenlistment allowance which could be

checked against does not come up. Here, a recomputation might be necessary, if the first discharge took place during the war. As an example, a man may have served in

the war on or after 7 Dec. 1941 and have been discharged after serving less than 60 days with muster out pay of \$100, or discharged without having served overseas with muster out pay of \$200. If such a man were reinducted and should serve overseas or

even in continental United States only, upon final discharge he apparently would be entitled to have his mustering out pay computed on the basis of service prior to per-

SUBMARINE MEDICAL OFFICER

AMERICAN INSIGNIA COMPANY

160 VARICK STREET . NEW YORK (13) N. Y.

SUBMARINE COMEAT

The enlisted men's case is more complex. The act states that the pay shall be

In the case of discharged disabled officers, the law provides that no mustering-out

by glider or airplane.

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NAVAL AIR CREW

the Empire State Building to cause some panic. They may kill a few people and cause some damage." First reports quoted the Admiral as saying that Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the Fleet, concurred with him in the warning, but subsequently the Third Naval District in New York issued a statement saying that "Admiral J. S. Ingram requests that all references to Fleet Admiral E. J. King in his interview today be deleted."

The Navy Department called attention to a joint Army-Navy release of 7 Nov., which said that robot bomb raids were "entirely possible," but did not say they were probable and added that "it is extremely doubtful that such attacks could entirely elude Aliled sea and air patrols." In calling attention to this statement the Navy Department said that "There is no more reason now to believe that Germany will at-tack with robot bombs than there was on 7 Nov. 1944."

Secret Weapon—Dispatches from Belgium this week reported that American troops there were having great success with a new "secret artillery weapon." No details of the weapon were permitted to be sent, but the dispatches did state that the device is something developed by the United States Navy, apparently for another purpose, and found to be of great value for use against ground troops. It was said that it was used on a large scale on the western front for the first time, shattering German attacks and leaving the snow blanketed with German dead.

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chenault, commanding general of the 14th Air Force, announced recently that the Japanese are using a flying bomb of some type for air defense in China. It has not been determined whether these bombs were launched from the ground or from planes. In all cases American pilots have been able to

evade the missiles.

Office of the Fiscal Director-Award of the Legion of Merit to Col. William T. Johnson has been announced by the War Department. Colonel Johnson has been serving as Executive Officer to Maj. Gen. A. H. Carter, Fiscal Director, who made the presentation in his office in the Pentgaon. Colonel Johnson has been given an unannounced overseas assignment. The award was given "for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Executive Officer of the Office of the Chief of Finance and later of the Office of the Fiscal Director, from 18 November 1940 to 22 December 1944. During the period of peak financial activities incident to the global war, it was his responsibility to integrate and interpret staff policies and procedures in such a way as to secure utmost efficiency of operation and volume of accomplishment."

Maintenance of Equipment—Maintenance officers should take special note of the new War Department Field Manual, FM 21-6, "List of Publications for Training." The practice of issuing changes in the form of monthly supplements to the manual has been discontinued, and the manual is now being published monthly as a recurring manual which includes all changes up to the time of publication. Commanders who are responsible for maintaining sets of publications are urged to have them checked periodically against the list of supersessions and recisions which are printed in each monthly issue of FM 21-6.

Calendar of Legislation ACTION ON LEGISLATION

H. R. 621. To enlarge the Navy ROTC by providing that there shall be not more than 24,000 members until one year after the end of the present wars, and not more than 14,000 after that time. Reported by House Naval

Committee.

H. R. 626. Authorizing an appropriation of \$1,515,623,000 for the construction of shore facilities for the Navy. Reported by House Naval Committee. A companion bill, S. 208, introduced in the Senate by Senator Walsh,

BILLS INTRODUCED

S. 40 Sen. Wheeler, Mont., Provide that the six months' death gratuity shall not be less than \$1,000 in the cases of personnel who die from wounds or disease not the result of their own misconduct.

5 50. Sen. Wheeler, Mont. Provides for the settlement of accounts of deceased personnel without administration of estates in the courts.

sonnel without administration or estates the courts.

S.58. Sen. Byrd, Va. Provides that officers on the retired list of the Naval Reserve on active duty may be temporarily appointed to ranks or grades in a different branch or the Naval Reserve.

corps of the Naval Reserve.

S. 84. Sen. Hill, Ala. To provide for a Department of Armed Forces.

S. 128. Sen. Billo, Miss. Authorizes 12 cadets at West Point from the District of

S. 130. Sen. Bilbo, Miss. Authorizes 15 mid-hipmen from the District of Columbia at S. 143. Sen. Thomas, Utah. Provides that

commissioned and warrant officers placed in St. Elizabeth's Hospital and in certain U S. Public Health Service hospitals shall pay for subsistence

S. 145. Sen, Barkley, Ky. Creates an Office of Naval Research, Development and Patents

H. R. 356 and H. R. 1160. Rep. Beckworth, Tex. To grant accumulated leave benefits to enlisted personnel in the armed forces. H. R. 571. Rep. Rankin, Miss. To increase deceased war veterans' burial allowances to \$150.

retirement of enlisted personnel who held commissions in the armed forces in World Wars I and II, and later reverted to their

Wars I and II, and later reverted to their enlisted status.

H. R. 760. Rep. Sheppard, Calif. Creating an Office of Naval Research and Development in the Navy Department.

H. R. 771. Rep. Vinson, Ga. To revise the basis and rate of retired pay of members of the honorary retired list of the Naval Reserve. H. R. 775. Rep. Weiss, Pa. To provide an

H. R. 770. Rep. Weiss, Pa. To provide an increase in pay for the personnel of the armed forces engaged in actual combat.
H. B. 778. Rep. McGehee, Miss. To reimburse Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged by fire at the naval auxiliary air facility, Astoria, Ore., 2 April 1944.
H. R. 779. Rep. McGehee, Miss. To reimburse payal and civilian personnel for pron-

burse naval and civilian personnel for property lost, damaged or destroyed as the result of an explosion at the naval mine depot, Yorktown, Va., on 16 Nov., 1943.

town, Va., on 16 Nov., 1943.

H. R. 1196. Rep. Smith, Wis. To provide that the Act of 22 Dec., 1942, increasing the pay and allowances of Army and Navy nurses, shall take effect as of 7 Dec., 1941.

H. R. 1119. Rep. May, Ky. To draft 4-Fs

into labor forces.

H. R. 1122 and H. R. 1123. Rep. Rivers, To provide that the age limit for candi-S. C. To provide that the age limit for candidates for admission to Annapolis shall be 23 instead of 21, and for entrance to West Point shall be 24 instead of 22 during the war.

H. R. 1176. Rep. Izac, Calif. To provide adjusted-service pay for personnel in the armed forces in the present war.

H. R. 1177. Rep. Izace, Mass. To confer on personnes of the merchant marine who serve

mbers of the merchant marine who serve after 26 Sept. 1941 and during the present war the same rights, privileges and benefits as are conferred upon members of the armed forces who serve during the present war.

who serve during the present war.

H. R. 1180. Bep. Lanham, Tex. To permit the occupancy of vacant living accommodations in national defense housing projects by wives (of military or mval personnel) separated from defense employment through no fault of their own; and by any former member of the armed forces separated from active duty under honorable conditions after 7 Dec. 1941, and who is living with his wife or minor child or children. child or children

H. R. 1195. Rep. Shafer, Mich. To prove or the promotion of all officers of the ORC.

In the Army there is no mainte ultimately more important than Preventive Maintenance. It's the old story of prevention

Letters to the Editor

Warrant Officer Promotion

Editor, ABMY AND NAVY JOURNAL As requested in your edition of 30 Dec.

1944 for suggestions to be presented for Congressional consideration and action, recommend the following:

"Some issue be made and acted upon to give Chief Warrant Officers, who have been in appointed grade for 24 months or more, consideration for promotion to the 3rd or 4th pay grade or a commission in the AUS to appropriate grade commensurate to their present duty and ability."

CWO, USA.

Tax Retired Pay

Editor, ABMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: It seems rather unfair to exclude the

retired personnel from income tax easement. The members of the armed forces on the active list receive the full pay of their grades and many allowances; those on the retired list received three quarters of their pay and no allowances whatever. Those in receipt of pensions pay no in-

I know you have considered this matter in the past and I hope you will continue

M. Sgt., USA (Ret.)

Grades for Enlisted Men

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: Congress seems to be doing a lot for some of the professional officers, why not give the professional enlisted man a lit-tle consideration? I, for one, have several years continual service in the Regular Army and expect to remain in long enough to retire, having had that in mind since

re-enlisting the first time.

I have been a non-com for eight years, having never been reduced and have held First Sergeant (temporary) for two years. There are many more enlisted men that would stay in the Army after the war, if there were some provisions made for them to hold their war time grade.

No doubt there will be a much larger standing army after the war than there was back in 1930 and 1931 and there will be a need for non-coms, but right now there is nothing definite for a man to look forward to. Isn't there some way that we could have these temporary warrants changed to permanent after holding that grade for two years?

1st Set., FA.

Awards and Decorations Medal of Honor

Pfc. Patrick J. Kessler, Inf.—Destroyed

machine gun nest in Italy.

Distinguished Service Cross

Lt. Col. R. B. Marlin, Inf.—Heroism in ac-

on against the enemy.
Capt. G. B. Lee, Inf.—Heroism in action

ce. . W. R. Benn, jr., Inf.—Herolsm in T Sgt. W. R. Benn, jr., Inf.—Heroism in action in France.
2rd Lt. C. T. Holladay, Inf.—Heroism in

T.Sgt. B. M. McMillian, Inf.—Heroism in Italy.

Seven members of 100th Infantry (com-

Seven members of 100th Infantry (composed of men of Japanese descent from Hawaii) were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in Italy, as follows:
Pfc. Kilchi Koda, S Sgt. Yuklo Yokota, Pfc. Haruto Kuroda, Ptt. T. Y. Ono, Pfc. Kaoru Moto, Pfc. R. H. Yasutake and Ptt. J. M. Hirato.

Distinguished Service Medal.

Distinguished Service Medal
Capt. Pat Buchanan, USN — Comdr of
Transport Groups in successive amphibious
operations against Japanese held Roi-Namur,
Hollandia and Guam.

Maj. Gen. G. X. Cheves, USA—Com. Gen. case 2, Service of Supply in China, Burma and India

and India.

Brig. Gen. C. R. Gray, USA—Director General, Military Railway Service

*Brig. Gen. T. E. Roderick, USA—Deputy
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-2, Allied Force Hqs.

Brig. Gen. G. C. Stewart, USA—Chief of
Transportation, Allied Force Hqs.

Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, GSC—Director of
WAAC and Director WAC.

WAAC and Director WAC.

Navy Cross

Comdr W. T. Griffith, USN—Heroism as
Com. Officer of US submarine during war
patrol in enemy infested waters.

Lt. (jg) W. M. Jenkins, USNR—Heroism
while in charge of Naval Combat Demolition
Unit during amphibious assault on Coast of
France, 6 June 1944.

France, 6 June 1944.

Legien of Merit

Col. J. P. Brown, USMC—On Staff of Comdr.

South Pacific Area and South Pacific Force
from Oct. 18, 1942 to Sept. 10, 1943.

Capt A. J. Robertson, USN—Outstanding
services during assault and occupation of

Rol Islands in the Marshall Islands and Sai

pan Islands. Vice Adm. W. R. Munroe, USN—Com dant Third Naval District from March 25 b

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ovember 1, 1944.
Capt. M. H. Imlay, (GS) USCG—Commander
I.ST Convoy during amphibious assault of

Capt. W. S. Campbell, USN—CO of USS
ANNE ARUNDEL during invasion of South

ern France, Aug. 15, 1944
Rear Adm. J. H. Cassady, USN—CO of US

Rear Adm. J. H. Cussady, USN—CO of USS
SARATOGA during action at Bougainville,
British Solomon Islands, etc.
Capt. L. B. Shulten, USN—(GS)—Cound.
of Beach Assault Group prior to and during
amphibious invasion of Southern France.

*Col. F. E. Barber, GSC—Ch of Staff, 92nd

Infantry Div.

Col. A. R. Dreisbach, MC—Asst. Director and Director of the Div. of Health and Santation in the office of the Coordinator of In-

and Director of the Div. of Health and Santation in the office of the Coordinator of Ister-American Affairs.

Lt. Col. G. R. Mather, GSC—Member Op. Div., War Dept. General Staff.

Col. R. B. Sigafoos, MC, USA—Trained and equipped medical units for the entire new Chinese First Army.

The Legion of Merit was also awarded to the following personnel of the US Army Afroces, as announced by the War Department: Col. R. R. Barden, Col. G. E. Feiton, Col. S. C. Lombard, Col. C. F. Necrason, *Col. N. N. Renshaw, Col. J. H. Thomas, Lt. Col. W. L. Duy, Lt. Col. C. J. Galligan, Lt. Col. D. d. MacDonald, Lt. Col. S. T. Moore, Lt. Col. E. W. Richardson, Maj. A. G. Hart, Maj. R. R. Herring, Maj. T. A. Montgomery, Capt. D. L. Arnold, Capt. J. M. Birch, Capt. G. M. Hovard, Capt. George Sheinberg, 1st Lt. R. C. Noel, 1st Lt. L. D. Supiro, M.Sgt. C. G. Brooks, and Cpl. E. F. Hammond.

Silver Star Comdr W. C. Thompson, jr., USN-Subma

rine war. GM2c E. L. Studstill, USN—Submarine war The War Department announced last week ne award of the Silver Star, or Oak Leal luster, to the following personnel of In-

Cluster, to fantry units:

fantry units:

"Capt. F. N. Fitch, jr., S.Sgt. G. C. Case
Pfc. S E. Adams, "Pfc. V. J. Tangborn, "is
Lt. Peter C. DiGangl, "2nd Lt. Richard De
Twyler, Inf.; "T5 J. W. Laber, Pfc. M. I
Teeter, "Pfc. Ralph Gohn, Capt. W. D Weare
(OLC); Lt. Col. J. F. McDonough, (OLC)
Lt. Col. C. J. Van Sickle, Lt. Col. Corbet
Williamson, 2nd Lt. G. E. Wagoner, Pfc. J. O
Wantland, "ist Lt. L. E. Rottler, 1st Lt. E.
C. Snynaugle, Pfc. H. W. Ritter, 1st Lt. L. L. Wantland, *Ist Lt. L. E. Rottler, 1st Lt. R. C. Spunaugle, Pfc. H. W. Ritter, 1st Lt. L. D. Milks, 2nd Lt. F. C. Merkler, 2nd Lt. B. J. Swieca, *T.Sgt. S. J. Bleniek, Sgt. Andrew Bene, jr., Pfc. F. H. Blauser, Pfc. C. E. McGuire, 1st Lt. R. P. Taylor, *1st Lt. F. W. Bielfeldt, 1st Lt. Willard Spiegelman, 1st Lt. John Synowsky, Pfc. R. E. Semprini, Prt. W. V. Silva, jr., 1st Lt. J. E. Page, Sgt. R. F. Zettler, Pfc. J. A. Wozniak, Sgt. P. K. Marno. Capt S. W. Sprindis (OLC), *1st Lt. G. J. Nobles, (OLC), S.Sgt. Rush Gore, (OLC), S.Sgt. A. H. Jamison, Pvt. Albert Miceli, 1st Lt. J. L. Weyrich, jr., *1st Lt. J. B. Manning, *Pvt. C. B. McGlinnis, 2nd Lt. P. S. Weld, S.Sgt. L. Weyrich, jr., *1st Lt. J. B. Manning, *Prt. C. B. McGinnis, 2nd Lt. P. S. Weld, S.Sgt. N. P. Hill, S.Sgt. E. P. McCarthy, 2nd Lt. C. B. Patterson, 2nd Lt. S. H. Schwartz, Pfc. A. P. Iorio, Pvt. Harold Roif, *S.Sgt. F. J. Pennell, S.Sgt. P. D. Powers, *Pfc. H. B. Middling, 1st Lt. James Sulphur, *1st Lt G. F. Ollendike, *2nd Lt. A. G. McIntyre, Prt. A. J. Hersberger, *Pvt. J. W. Redmond, 2nd Lt. G. J. Turri, 1st Lt. J. E. Wade, Capt. W. W. Welson and Prt. C. M. Ritter.

F. Ollendike, *2nd Lt. A. G. McIntyre. Prt. A. J. Hersberger, *Pvt. J. W. Redmond, 2nd Lt. G. J. Turri, lat Lt. J. E. Wade, Capt. W. K. Wise, and Pvt. C. M. Ritter.

The award of the Silver Star medal, or Oak Leaf Cluster, to ninety personnel of Army Ground Forces was announced last week by the War Department.

Bronze Star

Capt. R. F. Chesley—Outstanding performance of duty on journey from Burma.

Miss Natalie Gould, Red Cross Worker—Meritorious service in North Africa.

Award of the Bronze Star to 584 personnel of Infantry Units and the award of the

Infantry Units and the award of the onze Star to 192 personnel of ground force its was announced by the War Depart.

Distinguished Flying Cross The War Department has announced the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to 331 personnel of the US Army Eighth Air

Seldier's Medal
Pfc. E. J. Vaillancourt, Inf.—Extinguished

Pfc. E. J. Valilancourt, Inf.—Extinguished a burning ammunition pile set fire by enemy artillery and in attempting to extinguish another pile was seriously wounded.

Navy and Marine Corps Medal

CMM F. C. Tycer, USN—Voluntary acts of heroism in face of danger assisting wounded men to life rafts and effecting removal of rafts from vicinity of sinking ship.

Foreign Decorations

At personal presentation ceremonies in the British Admiralty Delegation the following officers of the U. S. Navy were made Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, Great Britain:

Rear Adm. Paul Hendron, USN; Commedore R. W. Cary, USN; Capt. L. S. Sabin and Capt. Charles Wellborn, jr., USN.

*Posthumous award.

BUY WAR BONDS

arise as a result of changes in the AAF's tactical requirements. This division is training a large group of officers for termination and property disposal assignments to form termination teams composed of contracting officers and negotiates property disposal officers lead of the officers of the

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Col. E. d. R. R. D. L. M. How-t. R. C. G.

-Subma

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C. Case, ern, *1st ard De-

Weaver (OLC). (O

S.Sgt.
nd Lt.
tz, Pfc.
F. J.
H. R.
Lt G.
e, Pvt.
d, 2nd
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posed of contracting officers and negotiators, property disposal officers, legal officers and accountants.

The Maintenance Division is headed by Col. A. Boyd, and is responsible for what may be called field servicing and field engineering for all AAF aircraft and equipment in all parts of the world. This is accomplished first by performing major overhaul and repair on aircraft, engines, accessories and equipment in 12 major depots in the United States and in comparable installations in the combat theatres, and second, for formulating and publishing procedures in the form of technical and second, for formulating and publishing procedures in the form of technical orders for accomplishing minor repairs performed in sub-depots and by crews and ground personnel of AAF units.

The Supply Division, Maj. Gen. Lester T. Miller, obtains stores and issues all supplies and equipment read by the AAF.

T. Miller, obtains stores and issues all supplies and equipment used by the AAF—more than 500,000 different kinds of items. To accomplish this, the division prepares and revises procurement estimates and purchase plans to meet the requirements of the AAF. It processes authority for the purchase of spare parts and equipment and coordinates with other divisions on the negotiation, execution. divisions on the negotiation, execution and performance of contracts. It is re-sponsible for the issuance of AAF equipment to our Allies. It takes appropriate action with respect to classification, obsoletion and disposal of all items of AAF technical supplies and equipment. Its responsibility includes the supervision of transportation activities of the Command.

Brig. Gen. I. V. Beau heads the Personnel and Base Services Division, which formulates policies covering all ATSC military and civilian personnel and supersizes presented the services pressented the services presented the services presented the service vises personnel programs. It establishes and supervises training standards for individuals and units of the ATSC, is responsible for morale, orientation and discipline. It operates all Army air fields and bases under the jurisdiction of the ATSC and supervises all repair and utility conjument. ity requirements.

Geographically, Engineering and Procurement operates through six districts so that close contact can be maintained with AAF contractors. These districts, their locations and commanders are as follows:

follows:

Eastern District, New York, N. Y., Col. Kenneth R. Collins. Southwestern District, Atlanta, Ga., Col. R. W. Propst. Central District, Detroit, Mich., Col. A. H. Johnson. Midcentral District, Chicago, Il., Col. N. S. Talbott. Midwestern District, Wichita, Kans., Brig. Gen. Ray G. Harris. Western District, Los Angeles, Calif., Brig. Gen. D. F. Stace.

Each district maintains area offices.

Each district maintains area offices, sub-area offices and, finally, resident rep-

U. S. COAST GUARD

I NSTRUCTIONS have been issued by Coast Guard Headquarters designed to get overseas in order, enlisted personnel who have not yet been overseas and personnel returned from overseas who have been longest in the United States.

The order, signed 4 Jan. by Rear Adm. J. F. Farley, Chief Personnel Officer, de-

"In order to maintain the high operat-ing standards of the Coast Guard and the program of rotation, it is mandatory that all qualified enlisted personnel be made available for assignment to duty outside the continental limits of the United States."

Text of the order follows:

Text of the order follows:

To: DCGO's and CO's of Independent Shore
Units within the continental United States.

1. In view of the large percentage of personnel required for sea duty, it is the desire of the Commandant, in the interests of the successful prosecution of the war effort, that the addresses make available for assignment to duty outside the continental limits of the United States all personnel who are physically and professionally qualified who have not had a tour of such duty. As the war progresses, a greater number of personnel serving affoat and ashore outside the continental

resentatives in plants of AAF contrac-

To facilitate AAF supply and mainte-nance activity, the nation has been di-vided into 14 commands, each a supply and maintenance installation. Each has its headquarters, warehouses and shops at a large air base. The Atlantic Overseas command and the Pacific Overseas command are outlets for shipments overseas.

These installations, their locations and

mand are outliets for shipments overseas. These installations, their locations and commanders are:
Atlantic Overseas ATSC, Newark, N. J., Brig. Gen. William E. Farthing. Fairfield ATSC, Fairfield, Ohio, Brig. Gen. Harold A. Barton. Miami ATSC, Miami, Fla., Brig. Gen. Fred S. Borum, Middletown ATSC, Middletown, Pa., Brig. Gen. John M. Clark. Mobile ATSC, Mobile, Alsc., Col. Lionel H. Dunlap, Ogden ATSC, Ogden, Utah, Col. Paul W. Wolf. Oklahoma City ATSC, Oklahoma City, Okla, Col. Leslie G. Mulzer. Pacific Overseas ATSC, Oakland, Calif., Col. Clarence F. Horton. Rome ATSC, Rome, N. Y., Col. A. W. Martenstein. Sacramento ATSC, Sacramento, Calif., Brig. Gen. Clinton W. Howard. San Antonio ATSC, San Bernardino, ATSC, San Bernardino, Calif., Col. James G. Taylor. Spokane ATSC, Spokane, Wash., Brig. Gen. Robert D. Ignico. Warner Robins ATSC, Warner Robins, Ga., Col. Thomas H. Chapman.

Lapel Buttons

Pins or lapel buttons recognized by the War Department, representing corps and divisions of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars and shoulder sleeve insignia of World War I now include badges of the shoulder sleeve insignia of United States Army units in any war.

limits of the United States will become entilimits of the United States will become enti-tled to a tour of duty within the continental United States. In order that such a program may be equitably accomplished, consideration must first be given to the transfer of per-sonnel not having had such duty and second to personnel who have served the longest period within the continental United States since last tour of duty outside the continental United States.

2. It has come to the attention of the Com-

united States.

2. It has come to the attention of the Commandant that in the past, some personnel serving afloat or ashore within the continental limits of the United States have not been given the opportunity for transfer to duty outside the continental limits of the United States. In order to maintain the high operating standards of the Coast Guard and the program of rotation, it is mandatory that all qualified enlisted personnel be made available for assignment to duty outside the continental limits of the United States.

3. It is also the desire of the Commandant that personnel in the ratings in which advancement while ashore within the continental limits of the United States have been "frozen" be given preference for assignment

nental limits of the United States have been "frozen" he given preference for assignment to duty afloat. This will insure many advantages, for example: (1) rotation of duty, making possible transfer to duty within the continental United States of personnel entitled thereto (2) advancement in those ratings which have been "frozen" on shore assignments within the continental United States, and (3) allowing personnel serving afloat or ashore within the continental limits of the United States desiring duty outside the continental limits of the United States, afloat or ashore, to be so transferred.

tinental limits of the United States, affoat or asbore, to be so transferred.

4. The addresses shall adhere to the policy outlined herein when effecting exchange of personnel in accordance with AlCoast 99 and in all other cases of transfer of enlisted per-sonnel to duty outside the continental United States

Port Officers Commend Guard

A testimonial scroll of commendation for the Coast Guard's successful direc-tion of munitions loading in the nation's ports was presented recently to Vice Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, by the American Association of Port Authorities.

Cutter Rescues Tug and Tow
With one of her three engines out of
commission, another partially disabled
and a dent in her hull, the cutter Latana
completed a 358-mile round trip through
heavy ice last week to bring the new
gasoline towboat Cartasca and her 600foot tow, trapped by ice at Fort Madison,

In., safely to open water at Alton, Ill.
Grounding of one of the two barges towed by the Cartasca delayed her until the river was frozen over.

Public Relations Changes
Lt. (jg) Sandford C. Smith, USCGR,
who has been chief of the Administrative Section, Coast Guard Public Relations Division, has left for a sea assignment, being succeeded by Lt. (jg) Everett R. Spencer, jr., USCGR.

BUY WAR BONDS



and the All Mary NEW ASSIGNMENT ... FOR GOOD

CAPT. A. J.JONES U.S.A. (RET.)

Army and Navy Journal January 13, 1945

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TODAY the (ret.) may mock you from the sign of your overflowing desk, but TOMORROW when the job is finished, there's a spot for it under a wind swept palm in sunny Daytona Beach.

You can have a yearround home at Daytona Beach ... good companions ... a chance to catch up on your fishing and hunting...golf on

championship courses, all with a minimum of attrition on that service pension check. Best of all, there is "The

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The coupon below will bring you interesting facts about this sunny spot in Florida as a



thriving, friendly community with sound government, low taxes and genuinely progressive plans for the future.

Mr. N. S. Dymond, Manager, Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce Daytona Beach, Florida.

Please send me information about accommodations and illustrated literature describing (check):

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Name

St. and No.

City

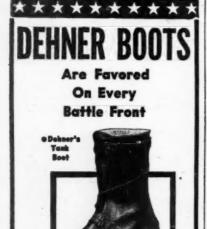
State

THE Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Forrestal, and the Under Secretary of War and Mrs. Patterson will head the receiving line at the Birthday Ball in honor of the President to be held at the Stage Door Canteen, Tuesday, 30 Jan., at which Mrs. Roosevelt will be present.

Following a luncheon at which invitations were issued in the name of Mrs. Norman T. Kirk, wife of the Surgeon General of the Army, a tea was held Wednesday in the Medical Society Building in the interests of the Medical and Surgical Relief Committee of America. Among those attending the luncheon was Mrs. Patterson and honor guests at the tea besides Mrs. Kirk were Mrs. Ross T. McIntire, wife of the Navy Surgeon General, Mrs. Shelley U. Marietta, Mrs. David Grant, Mrs. James Magee, Mrs. Merritt U. Ireland, Mrs. Harold Hofmeyer, Mrs. John S. Harper, and Col. Florence A.

Mrs. Alexander A. Vandegrift, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Lt. Gen. Vandegrift, will be hostess at a luncheon at their quarters at the Barracks today in compliment to Mrs. Holland Smith, wife of Lt. Gen. Smith, now with the Fleet Marine Force in the Pacific. Having had her house in La Jolla, Calif., sold out from under her, Mrs. Smith is spending some time in the East. She has been extensively entertained since being among old friends, Gen. Smith having previously been in the office of Lt. Gen. Holcomb, former Commandant, Mrs. Alan H. Turnage, whose husband, Maj. Gen. Turnage led the Marines in Guam, was her hostess at luncheon last week, and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert L. Denig entertained her at dinner at the Army-Navy Club last Friday. When she re-turns to California she will be at La Valencia Hotel at La Jolla.

Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Vandegrift will entertain at dinner Monday evening in com-pliment to some of the officers of the Marine Corps who have just returned from duty in the Pacific and their wives, and



"Have passed through several months of campaign wearing tank boots purchased from you three years ago, and have had excellent service from them even in con-tinuous mud and snow"—

"The whole company seems to be getting Dehner tank boots; so I figured I might just as well join the parade."

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

others of their confreres arrived recently in Washington for station. Mrs. Vandegrift was ranking guest at a

Mrs. Valuegrift was ranking guest at a luncheon given yesterday by Mrs. Victor H. Krulack, wife of Lt. Col. Krulack, who is living with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. William D. Chandler for the duration. Ofhers in the company entertained by Mrs. Krulack and Mrs. Chandler were Mrs. Krulack and Mrs. Chandler were Mrs. Holland Smith, Mrs. Russell Wilson, wife of Admiral Wilson, Mrs. John Sha-froth, wife of Admiral Shafroth; Mrs. Gerald C. Thomas, wife of Brig. Gen. Thomas, USMC; Mrs. Victor Smith, wife of Comdr. Smith; Mrs. Joseph Berger, wife of Col. Berger, USMC; and Mrs. Merritt A. Edson, wife of Brig. Gen. Ed-

Rear Adm. A. Stanton Merrill, USN, Director of the office of Public Relations, and Mrs. Merrill, entertained at the first of a series of cocktail parties they are giv-ing. Among their guests was Mrs. Thomas Kincaid, wife of Admiral Kincaid, who came down from Philadelphia for the occasion Tuesday afternoon.

Gen. and Mrs. George Strong Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Steve Simmons, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Harold Train and the Assistant Secretary of War for Air and Mrs. Lovett, were some of the guests at the dinner which the Brazilian Ambassador and Senora de Martins gave in honor of the former Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Berle Saturday evening, at which were also present Justice and Mrs. Douglas, Senator and Mrs. Connally, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Rocke-feller, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Clayton and others. Mr. Berle has been nominated by the President as Amador to Brazil.

Capt. James Mooney, USN, Comdr. Robert Pradow and Mr. Hugh Boyd who Robert Fradow and Mr. Hugh Boyd who are soon to leave Washington on various assignments, were given a farewell buffet supper party Saturday night by Mrs. Sutherland Mayo.

Saturday evening also saw a social gathering at the home of Capt. R. A. Dyer, USN, and Mrs. Dyer at their home in Fulton Street

Mrs. Churchill Stoneborough was hostess at a cocktail party the other after-(Continued on Page 608)





MISS LOUISE SCHWARZ, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter
O. Schwarz of Milwaukee, Wisc.
whose engagement has been announced to Maj. Norman D. Cota,
jr., AC, USA (USMA '43), son of
Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Cota of Gainesville, Fla.

Weddings and Engagements

CoL. and Mrs. Lewis Manning Means, of Ft. Douglas, Utah, announce that the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. Frank Dwight Waddell, to Maj. William Palmer Oliver, jr., USMC, will take place at eight-thirty this evening, 13 Jan.

at eight-thirty this evening, 13 Jan.
The candlelight marriage ceremony will be solomnized in the Old Post Chapel at Ft. Sill, Okla., where Major Oliver is attending the Army Field Artillery School.
The bride has chosen as her only attendant Miss Sarah Lee Dearmont of St. Louis, Mo., cousin of the groom. The groom will be attended by his father, Mr. William Palmer Oliver of St. Louis. William Palmer Oliver of St. Louis. Majors S. N. Schraeder and R. D. Pillsbury, USMC, will serve as ushers.

Following the ceremony, Colonel and Mrs. Means will entertain with a reception and dinner at the Ft. Sill Polo Club.

tion and dinner at the Ft. Sill Polo Club.
The bride, who was the former Miss
Dorothy Evangeline Means, attended
Central College and Missouri University,
graduating from the latter in 1941. She
is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta social
sorority. Major Oliver also graduated
from Missouri University in 1941. He is
a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity
and while a student in the University
was a member of Blue Key, Mystical
Seven, and Phi Sigma Iota. He is the son
of Mr. and Mrs. William Palmer Oliver
of St. Louis and Cape-Girardeau, Mo.;
and the grandson of the late Senator and
Mrs. R. B. Oliver of Cape Girardeau.
Major Oliver entered the United States

Major Oliver entered the United States

The Military Store

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Marine Corps in January of 1941. He has recently returned from the Southwest Pacific Theatre after having served two and one-half years with the Second Marine Division. His present station is Quantico, Va., where he and his bride will go upon completion of the course at the Field Artillary School tillery School.

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Mrs. Philip Williams announces the engagement of her daughter, Ann Dunbar, to Cadet Lawrence McCeney Jones, USMA son of Col. and Mrs. Lawrence McCeney Jones, of West Point, N. Y. Miss Williams is the daughter of the late Hon. Philip Williams, who presided over the seven-teenth Judicial Circuit of Virginia for fit. teen years. She is the granddaughter of the late Mrs. Shirley Carter and Col. John James Williams. On the Maternal side of James Williams. On the Maternal side of the family, she is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arthur George, of Winston Salem, N. C. Miss Williams was graduated from Handley High School in 1941 and Bennett Junior College, Mill-brook, N. Y. in 1943. For the past two years she has been making her home in New York City where she has been study-ing danging. She is at present a member or the cast of "Sing out, Sweet Land," now current in N. Y.

Cadet Jones attended the Lincoln Nebraska High School and was graduated from the Taft School, Watertown, Conn.

from the Taft School, Watertown, Conn. in 1942. He is a member of the First Class of the United States Military Academy. Cadet Jones' father is a former football coach of West Point, Louislana, Oklahoma and Nebraska and graduated from West Point in the class of 1918. He is the grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCeney Jones and the late Mr. and Mrs. George Anderson King. all of Wash. Mrs. George Anderson King, all of Washington, D. C.

No date has been set for the wedding.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Pierce The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Pierce Raborg, daughter of Lt. Col. William A. Raborg, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Raborg, and 1st Lt. John Lord Watters, AC, son of Mrs. John Piper Watters of Chapel Hill, N. C., was solemnized on Christmas Day at the Episcopal church Saint Augustine By-The-Sea, Santa Monica, Calif.

After the ceremony, there was a small reception at the home of the bride's parents after which the couple left for

ents after which the couple left for Chapel Hill where they were to spend a week as guest of the bridegroom's mother

at her home "Salscott," near Chapel Hill.
Mrs. Watters attended Chapel Hill pub-Mrs. Watters attended Chapet Hill gue lic schools, Saint Mary's Junior College, in Raleigh, N. C., and the University of North Carolina. Lieutenant Watters at-tended Chapel Hill High School and gradtended Chaper Hill High School and graduated from Porter Military Academy. Charleston, S. C., after which he attended the University of North Carolina. Lieutenant Watters has recently returned from overseas service and at the end of his leave will report to Miami. Fla., for

Miss Mary Goodwin Atwood, daughter of Col. Roy S. Atwood, USA, and Mrs. Atwood of Belmont, Mass., was married the afternoon of 6 Jan. to Lt. Roger Rittenhouse Sharp, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Sharp of Morristown, N. T.

J.

The wedding took place in Christ
Church, Cambridge, and the bride was
given in marriage by her father. Her attendant was Miss Marion Steinwades and
Lt. John V. Sharp, USNR, was his brothon's heat man Rev. A Royston Cochran er's best man. Rev. A. Royston Cochran

officiated and a small reception followed.

Mrs. Sharp attended Jackson College.

(Continued on Next Page)



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ANNAPOLIS, MD,
9 January 1945
Capt. and Mrs. Earl Morrissey entertained
at an egg-nogg party last Tuesday in honor of
Read Adm. and Mrs. Francis Low, of Wash-

Capt. Charles Adair has returned from duty in the Pacific and is spending leave with his wife and family at their home on Prince

Lt. Comdr. John A. Myer has returned from duty in the Pacific and is spending leave with his wife and young son at their home on St. Mary's St.
Col. James G. Taylor, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Taylor entertained at their annual egg-nogg party last week at their home in Eastport. Mrs. Hunt Martin and Mrs. Nathaniel M. Terry, Jr., assisted.
Capt. B. W. Hogan, (MC) USN, who has been Executive Officer of the Naval Hospital, will leave soon for sea duty aboard a hospital ship.

Miss Sally Marable, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. H. H. Marable entertained last week at her home on Perry Circle. Mrs. Marston, wife of Lt. F. J. Marston, USNR, has been visiting

or Lt. F. J. Marstoli, Condt. and Mrs. Marable.
Lt. John L. Marocchi, USN, has been visiting his mother, Mrs. G. Marocchi at her home on Prince George St., after duty in the Pa-

cific.

Aliss Patricia Doyle, a freshman at the University of Maryland, has returned to college after spending the Christmas holidays with her parents, Capt. Wm. H. Doyle, USMC-Ret., and Mrs. Doyle, of St. Margarets. Miss Georgette Basset, of Carvel Hall, spent the week-end with her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Valentine Pottle, in Washington.

FORT BENJAMIN HABBISON, IND.

FORT BENJAMIN HABRISON, IND.
6 January 1945

Mrs. Harrison S. Collisi is the guest of Col.
and Mrs. Rufus L. Holt. She and her daughter, Mrs. Robert Barnes, and Capt. Barnes,
U. S. Marine Corps, were guests for a few
days of Capt. and Mrs. Royston Crewdson.
Mrs. Frank J. Luchowski of Buffalo, N. Y.,
who has been the guest of her husband, Capt.
Luchowski, post adjutant, was honored last
Saturday afternoon by Mrs. William A. McKinzie with a bridge party. There were six
tables.

tables.

Maj. and Mrs. Cletus Stratmann are looking forward to a visit from Mrs. Stratmann's brother, S.Sgt. Keller, a gunner on a liberator of the 8th Air Force who has completed all his missions and is coming home on furlough.

his missions and is coming home on furlough. S.gst. Keller recently was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. He has received other medals among them the Purple Heart having been wounded in December, 1943. Mrs. Donovan McGee and daughter, Miss Elleen McGee, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. McKinzle over last weekend.

Holiday guests of Maj. and Mrs. Stratmann were Miss Gladys Keller of Cincinnati, Mrs. Stratmann's sister, and her brother, Pvt. Clifford Keller, and Mrs. Keller of Washington.

ton.

Capt. and Mrs. George T. Stewart spent last
weekend with Maj. and Mrs. Clyde Lyon.
Capt. Stewart has returned to Northwestern
University, Evanston, Ill., where he is attending a special army school, and Mrs. Stewart
returned to Cincinnati, O., where she is making her home.

ing her home.

Lt. and Mrs. Louis 8, Dewey have been the recent guests of Mrs. Dewey's mother,

CALL FOR PHILIP MORRIS!

America's FINEST Cigarette

Better-tasting_

throat!

and less irritating

to the nose and

Mrs. Helen Moore, post hostess. Lt. Dewey, a medical corps officer and Mrs. Dewey were enroute from Carliale Barracks, Pa., to Fos-ter General Hospital, Jackson, Miss.

NORFOLK, VA.

NORFOLK, VA.

11 January 1945

Capt. and Mrs. William Malone were hosts on Sunday afternoon at their quarters in the Navy Yard at a cocktail party given in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Albert Penn who are leaving the Yard for Washington, D. C., and also for Captain and Mrs. W. M. Thompson who are leaving this month for Bremerton, Washington. The guests at the party numbered seventy.

Washington. The guesta at the party numbered seventy.
Capt. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Wainwright entertained Wednesday afternoon at a cock-tail party given at the Woman's Club on Fairfax avenue, in honor of their debutante daughters, Miss Rosa Wainwright and Miss DeMaris Ellen Argo. Hours for calling were from 5 to 7 o'clock and the guests numbered 150.

from 5 to 7 o'clock and the guests numbered 150.

Capt. and Mrs. William Harvey Whitmore and Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Bayne Stringfellow were joint hosts on Tuesday night at a dance given in the Woman's Club, in honor of their debutante daughters, Miss Jane Whitmore and Miss Jacqueline Wilkinson. Guests were received by the hosts and their daughters. Punch was served by Mrs. M. J. Aston, Mrs. Arthur Culler, Mrs. Theodore S. Garnett, jr., and Mrs. C. J. Devine. The guests numbered 100.

Commander Floyd Thomas Thompson, USNR, and Mrs. Thompson were guests of honor on New Year's Eve at a dinner party given by Mrs. Elkanah Powell-Simpson and her daughter Miss Hope Simpson. Covers were laid for ten. Comdr. Thompson has recently returned from duty in the Pacific area. Comdr. and Mrs. Rex Caldwell and children who have been making their home in the Navy Yard, left Sunday for Croton, N. Y. Enroute they were guests of Mrs. Caldwell's brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. John Robert, in Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Lyle Small have arrived from Washington and are making their home in Quarters C, in the Navy Yard.

QUANTICO, VA.

4 January 1945
Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. B. Twining entertained
Colonel Twining's brothers, Capt. Robert
Twining, USN, and Capt. Edward Twining,
USAAF, both of Washington, over the holi-

USAAF, both of Washington, over the holidays.

Holiday guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. K.
Pottinger were Mrs. Pottinger's parents, former Senator and Mrs. W. H. Pottinger of Dixon, Ill., and her brother and sister-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. W. H. McMaster, jr., USN, of Washington.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. L. A. Ennis entertained Mrs. Ennis' parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Higgins of Hurlock, Md., over the Christmas holidays.

Dinner guests on Christmas Day at Lt. Col. and Mrs. F. L. Kilmartin's quarters were Capt. and Mrs. Ralph G. McCallum and their two children, Ralph, jr., and Susan.

Guests for Christmas Day dinner at the quarters of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. P. H. Torrey were their daughter and son-in-law, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Nell MacIntyre of Edenton, N. C.
Former Surgeon General and Mrs. Hugh Cumming, jr., all of Washington, were Christmas Sunday guests of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. S. C. Cumming. Gen. Hugh Cumming is chairman of the Pan American Sanitary Union.

Weddings and Engagements (Continued from Preceding Page)

She is a granddaughter of Mrs. H. Goodwin MacKaye of Newport, R. I., and a cousin of Percy MacKaye, dramatist and poet. Lieutenant Sharp was graduated from Harvard University. He is at pres-ent stationed in New York after returning from sea duty.

Col. Frank Curtis Mellon, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Mellon announce the marriage of their daughter Luana, to Lt. Frank McKee Chambers, USA, on Thursday, 21 Dec., at Trinity Episcopal Church, Alpena, Mich. The Rev. Walter Fry, rector, performed the ceremony.

Mrs. Chambers is a graduate of Stephens College, Columbia, Mo. She also attended the University of Maryland.

Lieutenant Chambers was graduated from University of Alabama, class '38. The couple are making their home at Ft.

The wedding of Mrs. Mabelle Clapp Hinckley and Capt. Ralph Waldo Demp-wolf, USCG, was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence A. Chappell, 861 Ocean Avenue, New London, Conn., at noon 10 Jan.

at noon 10 Jan.
Comdr. Henry Bell Hodgkins (ChC),
USNR, chaplain of the United States
Coast Guard Academy, performed the
ceremony. The wedding was attended by
senior Coast Guard officers and their
wives, and relatives and friends.
Mrs. Hinckley's late husband, Capt.
Harold Dale Hinckley, USCG, was Superintendent of the Coast Guard Academy
from 1922 to 1928. Captain Dempwolf is
at present on duty in Cleveland, Ohio, as
District Coast Guard Officer of the Ninth
Naval District, following service in New Naval District, following service in New York from '38 to '42 in the Third Naval District. He has completed 42 years service in the CG.

Lt. Donald A. Detwiler of the Army Air Corps, claimed Miss Jean M. Grabow-ski of Minneapolis, Minn., as his bride on Friday, 29 Dec. 1944. The ceremony was performed by Fath-er Kerfs in the Parish House of "St. An-

Army and Navy Journal January 13, 1945

gela's By-the-Sea," Pacific Grove, Calif.
The bridegroom's sister-in-law, Mrs. R.
P. Detwiler and his grandfather Dr. D. W. Detwiler, were witnesses. His mother and grandmother, Mrs. H. P. Detwiler and Mrs. B. B. Alburtus were present. After a short honeymoon the young couple returned to Stockton Field, Stock-

ton. Calif.

Lt. Detwiler's father, Col. H. P. Det-wiler and brother, Capt. R. P. Detwiler are in the Aleutians.

Mrs. J. M. Shirley of Houston, Tex., announces the marriage of her daughter Ruth Eve Shirley to Capt. Frank L. Lewis, AAF, of Ogden, Utah.

The wedding took place at the post chapel, Casper Army Air Base, Casper, Wyo., on 8 Dec., and was followed by a reception at the officer's club.

Col. T. Morgan, formerly of the Flying Tigers, commanding officer of the Base, gave the bride away, her brother, Maj. William James Shirley, jr., now serving in the ETO. Miss Ruth Haley of the American Red Cross was bridesmald, and Lt. R. Relifle of Cleveland, Ohio, best man. Lt. R. Reiffle of Cleveland, Ohio, best man. Captain Lewis recently returned from

England upon completion of a tour of missions as B24 pilot. The wedding origi-nally scheduled to take place in Houston, Tex., and subsequently in Ogden, Utah, was postponed pending the return of the bride from her assignment as Captain of an American Red Cross doughnut dugout for servicemen and women in England. Present assignment of Captain Lewis is to Warner Robbins Field, Macon, Ga.

Visitors To West Point

The following members of the House Appropriations Committee have been designated by the chairman of the committee, Representative Cannon, to be members of the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy during the 79th Congress: Representatives Snyder, Pa.; Mahon, Tex.; Kerr, N. C.; Powers, N. J., and Engel, Mich.

When answering advertisements please metion the Army and Navy Journal.



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December 7, 1943 December 7, 1944

Volume I of this historic series, inaugurated on the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor, described our defense and our Industrial, Manpower and training preparations. Volume II, published on the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor, related the story of our passage from the defensive to the counter-defensive and limited offensives. Volume III deals with the marvelously successful operations of the past year in all sections of the Globe.

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The Locators (Army-Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

THOSE who have recently agreed to lend their assistance to the work of The Locators are Mrs. Rollin S. Armstrong, Mrs. Norman C. Gresham, and Mrs. Lynn W. Pine.

Mrs. Lynn W. Pine.

The Locators have requests for the addresses of the following officers' wives.

Mrs. Jack Asterman (Helen) (Maj., CAC);
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Bermel (Col., CE); Mrs. Clifford Best (Col.,
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Gen., AC); Mrs. Weyburn D. Brown (Brig.
Gen., AC); Mrs. Carleton Burgess (Col.,
Cav.); Mrs. C. P. Carlson (Mildred) (Chaplain); Mrs. Leo Chamness (Ethel) (Capt.,
DC); Mrs. Joseph H. Clements (Maj., FA);
Mrs. Theodore Cook (Chloe) (Maj., Inf.); Mrs.
W. Preston Corderman (Virginia) (Col., SC);
Mrs. Charles R. Damon (Connie) (Col., CE);
Mrs. Coharles R. Damon (Kitt) (Gen., AC);
Mrs. Gasslus M. Dowell (Mary) (Maj., Ret.);
Mrs. Robert Edwards (Mary) (Maj., Ret.);
Mrs. Clarence C. Fenn (Josephine) (Col.,
JAGD); Mrs. Laurance J. Foley (Marion)
(Capt.); Mrs. Albert G. Franklin (Lucy)
(Col., CAC); Mrs. Forrest J. French (Dorothy) (Col., CC); Mrs. Ernest F. Harrison
(Lille) (Col., CC); Mrs. Lionel W. Garr (Harriet) (Lt. Col., CC); Mrs. Louis T. Heath
(Winl) (Col., FA); Mrs. Rossiter A. Garrity (Col., CAC); Mrs. Louis T. Heath
(Winl) (Col., FA); Mrs. Rossiter A. Garrity (Col., CAC); Mrs. Louis T. Heath
(Winl) (Col., FA); Mrs. Rossiter A. Garrity (Col., CAC); Mrs. Louis T. Heath
(Winl) (Col., FA); Mrs. Rossiter A. Hornesher (Margaretan) (Lt. Col., Inf.); Mrs. James
Horton (Brig. Gen.); Mrs. H. D. Hoyt (Alvene) (Lt., CAC or AC). The Locators have requests for the ad-

Society

(Continued from Page 606)

noon complimenting her mother, Mrs. Warner L. Churchill of New York, and among the guests were Admiral and Mrs. Richard McCullough, Capt. and Mrs. William Murphy, Comdr. Stewart Beck, Lt. Comdr. Drew Dudley, Lt. and Mrs. Luther Matthew Bolton, Gen. Juan Belgbeder, and Lt. George Abell.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Hill, who were married 20 Dec., have returned to Wash-ington and are at 2305 Bancroft Place. Mrs. Hill is the daughter of Mrs. Luther Sheldon, wife of Admiral Sheldon, re-cently assigned from station in Washing-ton to duty at the Navy Base in Norfolk. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Ansberry entertained for them recently at a cocktail party.

Lt. James E. Palmer, jr., USCGR, and Mrs. Palmer left Washington this past week for station in Norfolk. They have been on leave and have visited her par-ents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Kappler and Mrs. Carter Glass, jr., in Virginia.

Mrs. Charles E. T. Lull, who has resided at the St. Anthony, San Antonio, Tex., for the last several years, has been

critically ill since the first of October, and while enroute, in the company of her daughter and nurse, to California, to be near her daughter, had the misfortune to be in a train accident, and is recuper-ating at the beautiful Garden Grove Sanitarium, Garden Grove, Calif.

Brig. Gen. Raymond E. Lee came on to Washington from Ft. Sill for a Christmas furlough with Mrs. Lee and their young daughter, Jennifer, who has been given the name of "Princess Shooting Star," by Kiowa Indians at Sill, whose head is Chief Hunting Horse, a favorite with the garrison. Gen. Lee has been inducted into the tribe.

Gen. and Mrs. Lee were recent dinner guests of Lt. Gen. Sir Gordon Macready of the British Army Staff in Washington, and Lady Macready at their home in Georgetown among other guests being Col. Peter Cook of the British Joint Staff and Group Capt. Tom Birley, RAF, and Mrs. Birley, Gen. Lee was formerly U. 8. Milltary Attaché in London, during the Battle of Britain. Chief Hunting Horse was one of General Custer's scouts.

Mrs. E. C. Kalbfus, Mrs. Clark Woodward, Mrs. Wiliam Glassford and Mrs. George Barnett were some of those enter-tained at luncheon at the Mayflower the other day by Mrs. George Mesta.

Mrs. Russell Berkley, wife of Admiral Berkley, who has been visiting Miss Vir-ginia Cooley, daughter of Capt. Hollis M. Cooley, USN, at Wardour, Annapolis, has returned to her home in Connecticut. Admiral Berkley is on sea duty.

Three Destroyers Lost

While taking part in recent combat operations in the Western Pacific, three destroyers of the U. S. Pacific Fleet were lost and a number of vessels suffered damage during a typhoon of severe intensity which developed with which developed with great

rapidity.

The importance of the operational situation was such that the operations in hand could not be suspended or al-

in hand could not be suspended or altered because of weather conditions.

The ships lost were the USS Hull, Lt. Comdr. James Alexander Marks, USN, Commanding Officer; the USS Spence, Lt. Comdr. James Paul Andrea, USN, Commanding Officer; and the USS Monaghan, Lt. Comdr. Floyd Bruce Garrett, Jr., USN, Commanding Officer.

A thorough search of the area by size.

rett, jr., USN, Commanding Officer.

A thorough search of the area by aircraft and surface vessels was conducted over a period of days. The Commanding Officer, four other officers and forty-nine men of the Hull were rescued. Twenty-four of the personnel of the Spence, including one officer of the Supply Corps, were saved. Six of the personnel of the Monaghan were rescued.

Monaghan were rescued.

The next of kin of casualties of the Hull and Monaghan have been informed and those of the Spencer will be notified by telegram as soon as information be comes available.

A Court of Inquiry headed by Vice Adm. J. H. Hoover, USN, was convened by Fleet Admiral C. W. Nimitz, USN.

Negro Soldiers' School Plans

More than 30,000 Negro enlisted men now in the Army plan to return to full-time school or college after the war, according to a cross-section survey which included a representative sample of the 700,000 Negro troops now in the Army, the War Department announced 8 Jan.

In addition to those who have definite

In addition to those who have definite plans for full-time school or college, an even larger number say they may go back to school, but also are considering other job plans.

About one-third of all Negro soldiers expressed definite interest in taking part-time school or college courses after leav-ing the service, but most of them have not selected specific courses or made defl-

The results of the survey indicate that a proportionately higher percentage of Negro soldiers than white soldiers plan to complete high school or trade school courses on a full-time basis. However, the number planning full-time college attendance is proportionately smaller.

Preventive Maintenance is not a military secret. So talk about it to everyone and per-form it on everything.

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AMES—Born at US Naval Hospital, Jack-sonville, Fia., 31 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Samuel Roberts Ames, USNR, a daugh-ter, Marcia Lynn Ames.

ARMSTRONG — Born at Brooke General lospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 26 De-ember 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Norman Ha-ood Armstrong, a daughter, Nancy Lynn Armstrong.

Armstrong.

BANKS—Born at Anniston Memorial Hospital, Anniston, Ala., 31 December 1944, to ist Lt. and Mrs. John Harrison Banks, a son, John Harrison Banks, ir. Lt. Banks is on duty at Fort McClellan, Ala.

BAUMER—Born in Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 December 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edward F. Baumer, AUS, a son, Richard Eaton.

BLACK—Born at Walter Reed General Hos-tial, Washington, D. C., 3 January 1945, to ad Lt. and Mrs. David H. Black, Inf., a

BONESTEEL—Born at Walter Reed Gen-ral Hospital, Washington, D. C., 6 January 945, to Maj. and Mrs. Maynard J. Bonesteel,

BOWERS—Born at Walter Reed General lospital, Washington, D. C., 3 January 1945, o Mrs. Hugh C. Bowers, wife of Lt. Bowers, 18A, deceased, a son.

USA, deceased, a son.

BROWN — Born at Fort Riley, Kans., 14
December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Jack R. Brown,
AUS, a son, Thomas Ryder Brown, grandson
of Col. F. H. L. Ryder, USA, now overseas,
and Mrs. Ryder, and of Mr. and Mrs. Pinkney
Brown of Camden, S. C.

CARLSON—Born in Richmond, Va, 4 January 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Carl J. Carlson,
of Camp Lee, Va., a daughter, Dagma Edith
Carlson.

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CLUBB—Born at Gardiner General Hospital, Chicago, III., 19 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Charles Calder Clubb, FD, a daughter, Mary Catherine.

CROW— Born at United Hospitals, Port Chester, N. Y., 31 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. William Crow, CE, of Rye, N. Y., a daughter.

daughter.

DAUGHTRY — Born at Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 4 January 1945, to Lt. (jg) Arthur Lon Daughtry, USCGR, a son, Arthur Max Daughtry.

FLIPPEN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 January 1945, to WOJG Wesley F. Flippen, USA, a son.

FONOROW—Born at Brooke General Hospital Fort Sam Houston, Texas 23 December

pital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 23 December 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Benjamin L. Fonorow, a daughter, Carol Lynne Fonorow.

GARNER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 January 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Otis N. Garner, their second daughter, Lee Catherine.

GEORGE — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 6 January 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Edward L. George, SC, twins, a boy and a girl.

GOETZ—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 January 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Henry F. Goetz, Ord. Dept.,

HADDOCK—Born at Brooke General Hos-pital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 26 Decem-ber 1941, to CWO and Mrs. Lando Morrison Haddock, a daughter, Landa Sue Haddock.

HARWICK — Born in Swedish Hospital, Seattle, Wash., 5 January 1945, to Capt and Mrs. Paul M. Harwick, QMC, a son.

HUGHES—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C, 12 December 1944, to Maj, and Mrs. A. B. Hughes, Jr., USA, a son, Michael Dalziel Hughes, Mrs. Hughes is the sister of Lt. Col. Davison Dalziel, USA.

KESKEY — Born at Walter Reed General lospital, Washington, D. C., 9 January 1945, Capt. and Mrs. Wilbert J. Keskey, CE, a

KIMBOROUGH—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 4 January 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. H. Kimborough,

Jr., SC, a son.

LEONARD — Born in the New Haven
(Conn.) Hospital, 1 January 1945, to Capt.
and Mrs. Robert J. Leonard, jr., AUS, a son, eter Thatcher.

LIPSCOMB—Born at Coleman Hospital, Iadianapolis, Ind., 6 January 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Edward V. Lipscomb, of Billings General Hospital, a son, Edward Van Lear Lipscomb, II.

Mac MILLAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 9 January 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Mac Millan, Ord. Dept., a son.

MARTÍN—Born at Brooke General Hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 26 December 1944, to 1st Sgt. and Mrs. David Culbertson Martin, a son, David Paul Martin.

MASON—Born at Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 28 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. John Wiley Mason, USN, a son, John McClellan Mason.

McCollon-Born at Brunswick Hospital, brunswick, Me., 23 December 1944, to Lt.

Births . Marriages . Deaths (No sharge for service seasonnessents. Please sotily presiptly.)

Comdr. and Mrs. Edward C. McCollon, jr., USN, a daughter, Mary Cameron McCollon, weight 6 pounds, 14 ounces.

MILLER—Born at US Naval Hospital, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., 5 January 1945, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. William Roland Miller, jr., USNR, a son, William Roland Miller, 3d.

MILLER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 6 January 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Verlin A. Miller, a daugh-

MUELLER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 January 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Elmer D. Mueller, SC, a

OLDFIELD - Born in Alexandria (Va.) OLDFIELD — Born in Alexandria (Ya.)
Memorial Hospital, 7 January 1945, to Lt. Col.
and Mrs. John S. Oldfield, USMC, a son, John
S. Oldfield, Jr., grandson of Col. and Mrs.
R. H. Jeschke, USMC, of New Alexandria, Ya.,
and great grandson of Dr. and Mrs. H. Jewett
Jeschke, of Sunset Bluff, North Shore, Benton
Harbor, Mich., and of the late Dr. and Mrs.
John Ryan Devereux of Chevy Chase, Md.

POSNER—Born at Highland Hospital, Ro-chester, N. Y., 28 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Arthur R. Posner, MAC, a son, Alan Knopf Posner.

PULLY — Born at Leigh Memorial Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 2 January 1945, to Majand Mrs. Ashton Harris Pully, Jr.

Ashton Harris Pully, Jr.

RASBURY—Born at Brooke General Hospitai, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 23 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Manning Shelton Rasbury, a son, Michael Brooks Rasbury.

RENGER-Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 January 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Julius J. Renger, MC, a

RICHARDS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 January 1945, to Capt, and Mrs. William A. Richards, ASFTC, a daughter.

ROCK—Born in Kings Daughters' Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 1 January 1945, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Rupert Stephen Rock, USNR, a daughter, Dianne Peyton Rock.

SHOAF—Born at Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 December 1944, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William W. Shoaf, USNR, a son, William W. Shoaf, jr.

SHOEN—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 24 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Rodney Benjamin Shoen, a son, Ronald Kermit Shoen.

SHUMAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 January 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Frank W. Shuman, CE, a

SMITH-Born at Doctors Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. McLain B. Smith, AAF, a son, Michael McLain Smith.

Michael McLain Smith.

SPEAKER — Born at AAF Station Hospital, Weequahic Park, N. J., 1 January 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Harry H. Speaker, AGD, a daughter, Carol Ann.

SPRINKLE—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 23 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. David Gimmel Sprinkle, a son, Robert William Sprinkle, STONUM—Born at Norfolk (Va.) General Hospital, 17 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert Hale Stonum, USNR, a daughter, Judith Montague Stonum.

SULLIVAN—Born at Brooke General Hospital, 1950.

SULLIVAN-Born at Brooke General Hos-

SULLIVAN—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 26 December 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Orville Hugh Sullivan, a daughter, Terese Ann Sullivan.

TAYLOR — Born in Greenwich, Conn., 1 January 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Alex Taylor, jr., AUS, a son, Alex Taylor 3d. Lt. Taylor is on duty at Camp Ritchie, Md.

von der HEYDE—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 January 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. M. Jennings von der Heyde, USNR, of Alexandria, Va., their second daughter.

ward — Born at US Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 3 January 1945, to Ens. and Mrs. Lyttleton Thomas Ward, jr., a son, Lyttleton Thomas Ward. Ens. Ward is on duty in the Pacific.

wilson—Born at Coleman Hospital, In-

WILSON—Born at Coleman Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., 22 December 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. George H. Wilson, of Billings General Hospital, a son, Roger Cyril.

WOLF— Born at Norfolk (Va.) General Hospital, 31 December 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. George Wheeler Wolf, jr., of Virginia Beach, Va., a son, George Wheeler Wolf, 3d.

WOOTEN—Born at Fort Benning, Ga., 31 secember 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Sidney Wooten, 5th US Infantry, a daughter,

ZUIDERVEEN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 7 January 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence G. Zuiderveen, a son.

Married

ACKLEY-SCHIPPERS — Married in St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, 6 January 1945, Miss Grace Judith Schippers of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Lt. Oliver Brinkerhoff Ackley, SC, of Fort Monmouth, N. J. AMATUCCI-COURTNEY — Married in St. Ann's Catholic Church, Washington, D. C., 6 January 1945, Miss Mary Lou Courtney of Chevy Chase, Md., to 2nd Lt. Thomas Martin Amatucci, USMOR.

AMBERMAN-CARGILL— Married at her home in Larchmont, N. Y., 6 January 1945, Miss Audrey Cargill to Lt. (jg) George Her-bert Amberman, Jr., USNR.

BAUMER-ANDERSON—Married in Chapel No. Five, Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif., 20 December 1944, Mrs. Audrey Adele Ander-son, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Marchand of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., to Maj. Donald H. Baumer, USA (USMA '40).

BECK-BLACK-Married in St. John's Epis-copal Church, Boonton, N. J., 21 December 1944, Miss Ruth Alice Black to Ens. Robert Juel Beck, USNR.

BERG-HOLLINGSWORTH — Married in Knox Presbyterian Church, Norfolk, Va., 20 December 1944, Miss Doris Frances Hollings-worth to Lt. (jg) Adam William Berg, USNR.

BROWN-COHEN-Married in the chapel in the US Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C., 27 December 1944, Miss Bertha Shirley Cohen, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Alaff M. Cohen of Charleston, to Capt. Ronald A. Brown, ITSMC.

BURKE-NICHOLL—Married in New York City, 6 January 1945, Miss Josephine C. Nich-oll, daughter of Lt. Comdr. DeLancy Nicholl, USNR, to Mr. John W. Burke, jr., of Yon-kers, N. Y.

BUSH-PIERCE — Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Rye, N. Y., 6 January 1945, Miss Barbara Pierce to Lt. (jg) George Herbert Walker Bush, USNR, of Greenwich,

CAMPISI-BULVIN — Married in St. Pat-rick's Church, Washington, D. C., 7 January 1945, Miss Zosh 8. Bulvin to Lt. Joseph F. Campisi, USMCR.

CERA-FARRELL—Married in St. Ignatius Chapel, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 5 January 1945, Miss Roseann E. Farrell to Maj. John C.

CHILDERS-CHEATHAM — Married in Westminster Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tenn., 6 January 1945, Miss Lucy Wilkin Cheatham to Maj. Edward Joseph Childers, AAF, recently returned from duty in the Canal Zone.

CLAFLIN-RINDGE—Married in New York City, 4 January 1945, Miss Agnes Millicent Rindge, professor of art at Vassar College, to Capt. Philip Wadsworth Claffin, AUS, of Winchester, Mass

COALE-RANKIN—Married in St. Patrick's Church, Toronto, Ont., Canada, 21 December 1944, Miss Virginia Anne Rankin, of Toronto, to Lt. Sidney Carroll Coale, AAF.

DAVIS-BOARDMAN-Married in St. Mark's Church, Denver, Colo., Mrs. Richard Mather Boardman of Searsdale, N. Y., to Capt. Roblin H. Davis, Jr., AAF, of Denver.

DETWILER-GRABOWSKI-Married in Pa-cific Grove, Calif., 29 December 1944, Miss Jean M. Grabowski to Lt. Donald A. Det-wiler, AC.

DE YOUNG-GAYNOR—Married recently in St. Jude's Church of England, Sydney, Aus-tralia, Miss Lynn Gaynor of Sidney, to Lt. Dan De Young, jr., USA.

ECKEL-SNITZLER—Married in St. Peter's Catholic Church, New Brunswick, N. J., 8 Jan-uary 1945, Miss Jane Louise Snitzler of New Brunswick to Lt. William Peter Eckel, USNR.

FEINBERG-COLE—Married in New Roch-elle, N. Y., 7 January 1945, Miss Marilyn Cole to Lt. (jg) Maxwell R. Feinberg, USNR.

FELS-SLOANE—Married in the home of the bride's parents, South Orange, N. J., 7 January 1945, Miss Harriet Kernan Sloane, to Lt. William Carl Fels, AUS, of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

GARDNER-CLARK - Married recently in GARDNER-CLARK — Married recently in the home of the bride's mother at North-brook, Ill., the bridegroom's father officiat-ing, Miss Pamela Clark to Ens. Edward Pence Gardner, USNR, son of Rev. Dr. John H. Gardner, Jr., pastor of First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. Gardner.

GORDON-O'CONNELL— Married in the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y., 7 January 1945, Miss Ellen Ann O'Connell to Ens. Joseph Paul Gordon, USNR.

HABER-STERN — Married in New York City, 5 January 1946, Mrs. Joan Mayer Stern of Albany, N. Y., to Lt. Richard Haber, USNR, of San Francisco, Calif.

HAGGART-SMOLLEN — Married in the Army Air Forces' Chapel, Guifport, Miss., 9 January 1945, Miss Patricia Coleen Smollen

Army and Navy Journal January 13, 1945

of Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., to T.Sgt. George Phillip Haggart, AAF, on duty in

HODGES-JONES-Married at Court Street Baptist Church, Portsmouth, Va., 6 January 1945, Miss Lena Virginia Jones to Ens. Ash-ley Rosser Hodges, USNR.

iey Rosser Hodges, USNR,
INGHAM-DUTTON—Married in the First
Presbyterian Church, Newark, Del., 23 December 1944, Miss Julia Langley Dutton to
Lt. Frederick L. Ingham, AUS.

JAMESON-WACK—Married in the Church
of St. Uriel the Archangel, Sea Girt, N. J.,
29 December 1944, Miss Gloria K. Wack to
Lt. Robert N. Jameson, AUS, on duty at
Wright Field, Dayton, Ohlo.

JARVIN MOFFETT. Market at Chapter

JARVIS-MOFFET — Married at Chengtu Szechuan, Free China, 5 January 1945, Miss Anne Elizabeth Moffet, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William Porter Moffet, USA-Ret., to Dr. Bruce Wilber Jarvis.

Bruce Wilber Jarvis.

KNOWLTON-JOHNSON—Married at Morris Field, N. C., 5 January 1945, Miss Virginia Royer Johnson, of New York City, to Lt. Hugh Knowlton, Jr., AAF, also of New York.

LAIRD-SAWYER — Married at Sawyer Creek (Va.) Baptist Church, on Christmas Day, Miss Maude Sawyer to Lt. Marshall Laird, of Atlantic City, N. J.

LAMBLYYMAN—Married in Westfield N.

LAMB-LYMAN-Married in Westfield, N J., 6 January 1945, Miss Charlotte G. Lymai of Westfield, to Lt. William Gerald Lamb AAF, of Plainfield, N. J., recently returned from foreign duty.

from foreign duty.

LAMM-DAVIDSON — Married at Nuptial Mass in Post Chapel at Chanute Field, Ill.. 25 December 1944, Miss Marguerite Ann Davidson, daughter of Col. J. H. Davidson, USA, Commanding Officer of Chanute Field, and Mrs. Davidson, to Maj. Lowis Joseph Lamm, AAF.

AAF.

LANCASTER-LANDIS — Married in the Children's Chapel of the Winnetks (III.) Congregational Church, 6 January 1945, Miss Sussame Landis, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Reed G. Landis, AAF, to Mr. John Huntington Lancaster, of Baltimore, Md.

ton Lancaster, of Baltimore, Md.

LEWIS-SHIRLEY — Married in the post chapel, Casper Army Air Base, Casper, Wyo., 8 December 1944, Miss Ruth Eve Shirley, of Houston, Texas, to Capt. Frank L. Lewis, AAF, recently returned from England.

LIGHT-POWERS—Married in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Universalist, New York, N. Y., 6 January 1945, Miss Sally Powers to Ens. Gordon S. Light, USNR, on duty at Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Me.

LINDQUIST-MCMAHON—Married at Fort Benning, Ga., 7 December 1944, Miss Muriel Therese McMahon to Lt. Warren Taylor Lind-quist, AUS, both of Boonton, N. J.

LIVINGSTON-HARRISON — Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Los Alto, Calif., 2: December 1944, SK3c Eloise Mae Harrison, USNR, of Los Altos, to Capt. Robert Lynn Livingston, USA, of Ridley Park, Pa., on duty in Columbia, S. C.

LOVE-WOOD-Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Waynesburg, Pa., 25 December 1944, Miss Dorothy Lucille Wood to Lt. Jack Love, jr., AAF.

Jack Love, Jr., AAF, LYONS-MATHER—Married in El Moro Cas-tle, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 17 November 1944, Miss Elinor Ann Mather, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Paul Luker Mather, USN, to CWO Ralph Lyons, USA.

McCARTNEY-WILDER — Married in the chapel at Fort Myer, Va., 8 January 1945, Lt. Mary Frances Wilder, WAC, to Capt William J. McCartney, 8C, AUS.

McGLOTHIN-DOWD—Married in Montreal, anada, 31 December 1944, Miss Patricia Dowd Lt. Comdr. James H. McGlothin, USNR.

McNALLAN-KSIAZEK — Married in St. Peter's Catholic Church, Fullerton, Nebr., 28 December 1944, Miss Cecella Anne Ksiazek to Maj. Wilbur Thomas McNallan, AAF.

MOODY-MILLEN—Married in the Church of Our Savior, San Gabriel, Calif., 3 January 1945, Miss Janet Rees Millen to Lt. (jg) Ed-ward Fairfield Moody, jr., USNR.

ward Fairfield Moody, Jr., USNR.

NICHOLS-JEFFERSON — Married in the Larchmont Avenue Church, Larchmont, N. Y., 4 January 1945, Miss Frances Hugenia Jefferson to Lt. George Douglas Nichols, ATC.

O'CONNOR-CAHILL — Married in the Church of the Holy Innocents, Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 January 1945, Miss Jane Margaret Cahill to Lt. John Frederick O'Connor, AAF.

OPIE-CHRISTIAN — Married in St. Paul's Spieconal Church, Richmond, Va., 6 January 1945, Richmond, Ric

Steplacopal Church, Richmond, Va., 6 January 1945, Miss Nelly Rennolds Christian, daugh-ter of Maj. and Mrs. Andrew D. Christian, to Maj. Hierome Lindsay Opie, jr., USMCR, son of Mrs. Hierome L. Opie of Staunton, Va., and the late Brig. Gen. Opie, USA

the late Brig. Gen. Ople, USA

PANNING-SHAW—Married in Elkton, Md.,
5 January 1945, Miss Dorothy Shaw of Pelham, N. Y., to Lt. Norbert A. Panning, USNR.

PHILLIPS-PENDLETON—Married in St.
Paul's Episcopal Church, Newport News, Va.
30 December 1944, Miss Anne Blair Pendleton
of Newport News, to Capt. Joseph Thomas
(Continued on Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths (Continued from Preceding Page)

Phillips, jr., MC, AUS, of the Aberdeen Prov-

PLUM-APPLEGATE-Married in the chape St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Moristown, J., 8 January 1945, Miss Susan Allita Apegate to Lt. Stephen Haines Malcolm Plum, plegate to MC, AUS.

RAMSEY-WAITE—Married in the Church in the Gardens, Forest Hills, N. Y., 7 Jan-uary 1945, Miss Helen Louise Waite to Capt. Robert Douglas Ramsey, CE, AUS.

el of the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, 2 January 1945, Miss Shirley Ad-dison Holdridge to Maj. Charles Franklin Rider, USMC, recently returned from duty in the Southwest Pacific. RIDER-HOLDRIDGE-Married in the chap-

savage-Hering-Married in Holy Trin-ity Church, Westfield, N. J., 6 January 1945, Miss Shirley Catherine Hering to Lt. (ig) H. James Savage, USNR.

SEGIN-JONES — Married in Philadelphia, Pa., 6 January 1945, Miss Natalle Ellen Jones, daughter of Col. Thomas W. Jones, USA, and the late Mrs. Nell E. Jones, to Mr. Walter

Segin.

SHARF-ATWOOD — Married in Christ
Church, Cambridge, Mass., 6 January 1945,
Miss Mary Goodwin Atwood, daughter of Col.
and Mrs. Roy S Atwood, USA, to Lt. Roger
Rittenhouse Sharp, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs.
Walter B. Sharp of Morristown, N. J.

SHERIDAN-JUSTER—Married in St. Catherine of Sienna Church, St. Albans, N. Y., 6 January 1945, Miss Virginia Juster to Maj. John J. Sheridan, AAF.

John J. Sheridan, AAF.

SMITH-PATTON—Married in Mt. Vernon
Place Methodist Church, Washington, D. C.,
4 January 1945, Miss Bonnie Patton, daughter of Representative and Mrs. Nat Patton of
Texas, to Capt. Clyde Willard Smith, AUS.

SOMMERFIELD-MOORE—Married in the post chapel, Camp Hood, Texas, 10 December 1944, Lt. Sarah Moore, to Lt. Arnold E. Sommerfield. AUS.

SPEARS-O'CONNOR — Married in New York City, 6 January 1945, Miss Erene Eliz-abeth O'Connor to Maj. Joseph Falconer Spears, AUS.

Spears, AUS.

STEWART-SIGOURNEY — Married in Oceanside, Calif., 16 December 1944, Miss Jeanne Sigourney, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harry C. Sigourney, to Lt. Franklin Burton Stewart, of Sparta, Tenn., now on duty at Oceanside, Calif.

TERRY-MASON-Married in St. Nicholas of Tolentine Church, the Bronx, New York, N. Y., 6 January 1945, Miss Dorothy Kathryn Mason to 1st Lt. Charles Keady Terry, AUS, stationed at Everett, Wash.

TINSMAN-SAMPSON—Married in Albrook Field Chapel, Canal Zone, Panama, 22 October 1944, Miss Bea L. Sampson of Franklin, Minn., to Capt. Gordon L. Tinsman, CE

TOWSEND-BORDEN — Married in New York, N. Y., 6 January 1945, Lt. (jg) B. Caroline Borden, USNR, to Maj. Frank M. Towsend, MC, AUS.

WADSWORTH-ESTOL-Married in Christ Church, Pelham Manor, N. Y., 6 January 1945, Miss Lili Beatriz Estol of Montevideo, Uru-guay, to Lt. (jg) George H. Wadsworth, USNR, recently returned from sea duty.

WATTERS-RABDRG—Married in the Episcopal Church of Saint Augustine-by-the-Sea, Santa Monica, Calif., 25 December 1944, Miss-Elizabeth Pierce Raborg, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William A. Raborg, USA-Ret., to 1st Lt. John Lord Watters, AC.

WHITE-MCKINLEY—Married in the Lutheran Church of the Reformation, Washington, D. C., 18 December 1944, Miss Jeanne Bernice McKinley to Lt. Charles E. White, stationed at Hill Field, Ogden, Utah.

WHITMIRE-PRYOR — Married in the First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, Calif., 19 December 1944, Miss Suzanne Todd Pryor of Scarsdale, N. Y., to Lt. Bryant An-drew Whitmire, USNR.

WILLIAMS-WILLIAMSON - Married in WILLIAMS-WILLIAMSON — Married in the Church of the Redeemer, Biloxi, Miss., 10 December 1914, Ens. Helen Ann Louise Wil-liamson, (NC) USNR, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John F. Williamson, of Brockton, Mass., to Lt. Richard A. Williams, (SC), USNR, of Charlottesville, Va.

Died

BISHPAM — Died at University Hospital, Baltimore, Md., 1 Jan. 1945, Col. William Newbold Bishpam, MC, USA-Ret. Burial was in Arlington National Cemetery.

Falvey Granite Company, Inc.

numents for Arlington and other National neteries. Latest equipment for carving pring in cometery, by hand or Sand Blast. Designs & Price List on request 209 Upshur St., N. W., Wash., D. C. Phone TAylor 1100

Died in Washington, D. C., 5 January 1945, Mrs. Gertrude Brick, mother of Capt. Irving B. Brick, AMC, and Lt. Edward J. Brick, AMC.

CHAPPELEAR — Died in Washington, D., 5 January 1945, Mr. James Albert Chap-elear, father of Ens. James A. Chappelear,

USNR.

COLEMAN—Died at the Governor's Residence, U S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., 5 January 1945, Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Coleman, USA-Ret., Governor of the Home. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Blanche Forbes Coleman; a son, Lt. Col. Frederick William Coleman, 3d, on duty overseas; a grandson, Frederick William Coleman, 4th, and a sister, Mrs. Mai Coleman Carter, wife of Col. Clifton C. Carter, USA-Ret Interment was at Arlington National Cemetery, 8 January.

COTTON—Died in Rome, Italy, of jaundice

COTTON—Died in Rome, Italy, of jaundice while convalescing from wounds received in action, 5 January 1945, Capt. Joseph P. Cotton, AUS. Surviving are his wife and a sister, Mrs. Robert Morse.

DOUGHERTY — Died at Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 January 1945, Mrs. Ella C. Dougherty, mother of Lt. Comdr. Edward C. Dougherty, USN, assistant naval attache in Mexico City

HINSCH—Killed in action in Belgium, 21 December 1944, Maj. William R. Hinsch, Inf. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Marvel iHnsch and his eleven months old daughter, Mary Ann, of 515 Eleanor Avenue, San Antonio, Texas.

HOCKMAN—Died at his home in Wheaton, Ill., Dr. William H. Hockman, father of Maj. Donald Hockman, MC, USA.

McALPIN-Died in Morristown, N. J., 9 January 1945, Mrs. Madelaine Evans McAlpin, mother of Maj. Malcolm E. McAlpin, AUS.

PARKER-Died at his country home ne PARKER—Jied at his country nome hear Hagerstown, Md., 27 December 1944, Mr. Thornton Jenkins Parker, aged 72 years, son of the late Lt. Comdr. William Harwar Parker, USN, and of Mrs. Elizabeth Thornton Parker. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Emma Merrick Parker; two sons, Comdr. Thornton J. Parker, USNR, and Lt. Comdr. William Morrick Parker, ISNR: three grandchildren, J. Parker, USNR, and Lt. Comdr. William Merrick Parker, USNR; three grandchildren a sister, Mrs. Marion Parker Embry, all of Washington, D. C., and by a brother, Maj. William H. Parker, USMC-Ret., of New York City. He was a member of the Society of the

PHILLIPS-Died at Johns Hopkins Ho pital, Baltimore, Md., 4 January 1945, Mrs. Alma Phillips, wife of Congressman Thomas W. Phillips, jr., and mother of Lt. T. W. Phil-lips, 3d, USA, and FO Roger S. Phillips, AAF.

SCHWARTZ — Died in US Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 6 January 1945, Lt. Comdr. Abraham Schwartz, USN. Survived by his widow, a son, Lt. Robert N. Schwartz, USN, and a daughter, Mrs. Anna-Marie Brewton.

and a daughter, Mrs. Anna-Marie Brewton.
SHRIVER—Died at Walter Reed General
Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 January 1945,
Maj. Boyd E. Shriver, AUS, Post Adjutant
at Fort Belvoir, Va., and a veteran of the
African Invasion.

SPRANSY—Died in Milwaukee, Wisc., 14 December 1944, Mr. Brower Cox Spransy, of Washington, D. C., father of Lt. George Spransy, SC, and Lt. John Spransy, AAF.

Overseas Valentines

Persons contemplating the mailing of Valentine greetings to American soldiers stationed overseas should do so at once in order to insure their arrival in overseas theaters of operation by St. Valentine's Day, 14 Feb., the War Department said 8 Jan.

If Valentine greetings to soldiers over-

seas are placed in the mails between now and January 15, it will be possible to deliver the majority of them on time in all but the most distant theaters of operation, the Army Postal Service pointed out. They must be sent in sealed en-velopes and bear the first-class rate of

Volunteers for Demolition Duty

. Requests for volunteers for extra hazardous duty in connection with underwater demolition teams have been called for by the Bureau of Naval Personnel. They must be officers of the rank of lieutenant commander and lieutenant for duty in connection with the demolition.

All candidates should have demon-All candidates should have demonstrated leadership and administrative ability in their present assignment. They must be under 35 years of age and be in excellent physical condition with a minimum vision of 18/20. They should also be good swimmers, the Bureau di-

Requests for this duty may be submitted through official channels to the Chief of Naval Personnel, with the in-dividual's commanding officer's endorsement indicating suitability and availability.

Browder Julian Thompson, Associate Research Director of RCA Laboratories, Princeton, N. J., who had been on leave from RCA since December, 1943, serving as expert consultant in the Office of the Secretary of War, was killed in action during a flight in an Army plane in the Mediterranean Theater while on a spe-cial mission for the Secretary of War-it has been announced by the War Department.

The announcement said that Mr. Th who previously had been reported miss-lost his life on the night of July 4-5, It described his mission as "of direct vital importance to the war."

Thompson was recognized as one of America's foremost radio re search engin America's foremost radio research engineers, having completed many outstanding developments, including perfection of the famous "acorn" tube used in ultra-high frequencies. Surviving are his mother, Mrs. Julia E. Thompson; a sister, Miss Marguerite Thompson; and a half-brother, Lieutenant Pitman Thompson.

Funeral services for Lt. Comdr. Abraham Schwartz, USN, who died 6 Jan. in the U. S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., were held at 2 p.m. 10 Jan. in Fort Myer Chapel. Burial was in Arlington National Cemetery.

Born in Buffalo, N. Y. Commander Schwarts was a graduate of the Boston College of Pharmacy, New York University and George Washington University. He entered the Navy in 1917 and received a temporary commission in 1941. He held the permanent rank of chief pharmacist.

A resident of Washington, D. C., for several years prior to 1941, he was a member Funeral services for Lt. Comdr. Abra

eral years prior to 1941, he was a member of the Masons, the Elks, National Sojourners

and the American Pharmaceutical Associa-tion. He was also a fellow of the American College of Apothecarles. Survivors include his wife, the former Marle Agnes Studds, of Washington; a son, Lt. Robert N. Schwartz, USN; and a daugh-ter, Mrs. Anna-Marle Brewton.

1st Lt. James E. H. Rumbough, USA, the son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. W. S. Rumbough, USA, Washington, D. C., was killed in action on Leyte on 3 Dec. 1944. Lleutenant Rumbough, a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy in January, 1943, was born 31 Aug. 1920 in Marietta, Ohio.

Besides his parents he leaves his widow, ean Shumway Rumbough of 274 West

11th Street, New York City.
His father is Chief Signal Corps Officer of the European Theater of Operations. His mother resides at the Kennedy Warren Apartments in Washington, D. C.

U. S. War Round-Up BY SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON (11 JAN.)

(11 JAN.)

The return of American troops on Tuesday to the island of Luzon in the Philippines is a milestone on the path of victory over Japan. With splendid coordination of ground, sea and air forces, General Krueger's Sixth Army troops under the general command of General MacArthur established beachheads on the shore of Lingayen Guif. Our men have entered San Fabian, Lingayen and other towns, pushing inland as much as 15 miles. They are about 100 miles from Manila.

When we have made sure of the liberation

pushing inland as much as 15 miles. They are about 100 miles from Manila.

When we have made sure of the liberation of Luzon, which will not be an easy task, we shall have definitely cut off Japan from the oil, rubber and other trade of the stolen empire in the East Indies. We shall have restored their liberty to the Philippine people. Bases will be ours from which the Japanese in Indo-China, China, Formosa and Japan itself may be attacked. Japan's prestige throughout Asia will have been dealt a fateful blow, and the defeat we suffered from Japan's sudden attack in 1941 will have been wiped out in the cumulative progress of our uphill struggle. Already we are seeing one of the results of our advance on the Philippines in the withdrawal of the enemy lines in Burma.

pines in the withdrawal of the enemy lines in Burma.

However an extended campaign against a well armed, numerous and hard-fighting enemy lies ahead of us.

Our men landed at Lingayen Guif with surprising ease after ship and airplane bombardment which the enemy could not counter. But this is only the beginning. The Japanese had to guard against possibilities of landings on southern Luzon and also at the island's northern tip. Now with our men committed to this landing at Lingayen the Japanese can better concentrate their strength. The good roads and the valley route which make Lingayen Guif a natural avenue for the attacker also gives to the defender the ability to move troops and concentrate swiftly.

All our experience with the Japanese from Guadalcanal to Leyte has shown the obstinate determination of the enemy never to yield without desperate fighting and always to keep fighting against the obstacles presented by our Navy and Air Forces against their supply and reinforcement route. Our Navy has performed a great feat in clearing the waters around the Philippines and escorting safely the more than 800 ships which participated in the convoy to Lingayen Gulf. Now, in conjunction with the air force, it has the continuously difficult task of intercepting

ticipated in the convoy to Lingayen Gur.
Now, in conjunction with the air force, it has
the continuously difficult task of intercepting
Japanese reinforcements as well as protecting our own line of supply.
On the way to Lingayen Gulf our ships
were frequently under Japanese air attack and
damage was suffered, but it had no effect on
the operation. During this period Army and
Anay planes were pounding Japanese airfields
on Luzon to destroy both the planes and bases
of the enemy. Navy carrier planes also
struck Formosa where enemy shipping was
knocked out in wholesale fashion, and enemy
planes destroyed and the bases battered from
which enemy reinforcements could be flown
to Luzon, B-29 Superfortresses of the Twentieth Air Force in China participated in the
attack on the docks and airfields of Formosa. Incidentally, the B-29s from the
Marianas also struck war industry at Tokyo
to remind the Japanese of our steady march
toward their homeland.
In Lingayen Gulf Admiral Kinkaid's warships, including an Australian squadroa,
softened up the beaches in preparation for
the troop landings, and mines were swept
away. The relative scarcity of mines and
shore guns seems curious, even assuming
that the Japanese deliberately planned to
make their stand further inland instead of
bearing the brunt of naval and air bombardment on the beaches.

Allied troops in Burma have forced the

bearing the brunt of naval and air bombardment on the beaches.

Allied troops in Burma have forced the Japanese to widespread withdrawal. British and Indian forces took the port of Akyab unopposed. Thereby they eliminated the base from which Japan had long, if feebly, threatened invasion of India. The harbor and air helds at Akyab carry a threat now to the Japanese in Rangoon at the entry to Burma's central plains. The Akyab position also tightens the Allied line which closes upon Mandalay.

British and Chinese troops and the American Mars task force are pulling the rest of

British and Chinese troops and the American Mars task force are pulling the rest of the line toward Mandalay. British troops have taken Yeu and captured Shwebo and its airfield. Chinese troops are close upon Namhkan. There has been stiff fighting between Chinese and Japanese troops on the Chinese and Japanese troops on the Chinesuran border at Wanting, but a gap of only about 30 miles in the Burma Road route remains now in the hands of the Japanese. The enemy has lacked air support, adequate supplies and medical attention. There is some evidence that Japanese soldiers have become discouraged by Allied superiority. We have learned all their ways of jungle warfare and have improved upon them.

On the Western front in Europe the Allied position in the Ardennes region has maintained.

position in the Ardennes region has ma-terially improved. American and British forces have held the initiative. On the north-

forces have held the initiative. On the northern flank of the salient they have driven to the edge of Vielsalm, cut one of the main highways from St. Vith into the German indentation, and have taken a number of villages in closing upon La Roche.

On the south side of the salient American troops of the American Third Army have run into the stiffest kind of resistance. They have had to weather many counterattacks. Yet they have generally enlarged the bulge around Bastogne, capturing several villages and shoving the Germans out of dug-in positions. In a, diversionary effort which may grow

In a diversionary effort which may grow into a larger attack the Nazis have been aggressive along the upper Rhine Valley. They were held in the Bitche area and the tip of their drive was nipped at Wingen. But the Germans are pushing strongly north of Hagu-

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ey also established a bridgehead north They also established a bridgehead norm of Strasbourg, bringing tanks across the Rhine by barge. There has been heavighting at Gambsheim. South of Strasbourg the Germans have pushed northward from the Colmar pocket, by-passing some of the French positions in a drive towards Strasbourg. They are within 12 miles of that city. Any German advance must be considered

French positions in a drive towards Strasbourg. They are within 12 miles of that city. Any German advance must be considered seriously, but these strikes in the Rhine Valley do not yet justify military anxiety. In the mountains of Italy the heavy drifting of snow has been worse than in the Ardennes salient in Belgium, if that be possible. The battle line has been limited to patrol activity. Some of our troops have been equipped with skis and snowshoes and dressed in white clothing. Canadian troops on the east reached the Adriatic at a point miles north of Ravenna.

All during the past week on the Easters front in Hungary the Nazis made extraordinary effort to relieve their isolated garrison in Budapest. Strong reinforcements with tanks were thrown into the attack on the Russians northwest of Budapest. He Russians have checked this drive. Within the Hungarian capital they have taken possession of more than half the city in heavy street fighting, mopping up block by block.

Casualty figures continue to increase and they will go on mounting until the war is won. Brave men are paying the price of battle. No one should be deluded into thinking that the

(Continued on Next Page)

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presented ainst their Our Navy earing the scorting which parayen Guit.

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price is small.

I have been giving out every week the total of Army casualties for all theaters as recorded in the latest available reports. As for casualties in the European theater, the War Department has regularly announced about the middle of every month the losses there for the preceding month. I expect, in accordance with this regular practice, to have next week the figures for December which will cover principally the period of the German offensive.

No casualty figures, therefore, have been omitted. The War Department simply has not thought it wise at a time of emergency in the theater to require that a special set of casualty figures be compiled in advance of the usual full compilation. The reporting of casualty figures is a duty which reaches back to the small individual units in the field, and these units have had their hands full in stopping a German drive and turning it into an Allied attack.

The usual weekly figures on United States Army casualties for all theaters show an increase of 7,999. From the beginning of the war the cumulative figures are: 106,962 killed, 333,849 wounded, 64,283 missing, 59,267 prisoners of war—a total of 564,351. Of the wounded, 162,832 have returned to duty. These are figures as compiled in Washington through 29 December. They reflect actual casualties of a period two or three weeks earlier and, hence, do not yet reflect the period of the German offensive in the Ardennes.

COMMUNIQUE HIGHLIGHTS

COMMUNIQUE HIGHLIGHTS
NAVY DEPARTMENT
No. 506, 5 Jan.—The destroyer USS Reid
was recently lost as a result of enemy action
in the Philippine Islands area. The next of
kin of casualties have been informed.
No. 567, 10 Jan.—Pacific Area: 1. The following craft have been lost in the Pacific
Area recently as a result of enemy action:
4 Landing Craft (LST); 1 Motor Torpedo
Boat, 1 Small Submarine Chaser, 1 Small Auxlilary Vessel.

Boat, 1 Small Submarine Chaser, 1 Small Auxiliary Vessel.

2. The above, in addition to the loss of the destroyers USS Hull, USS Monaghan and USS Spence, announced in a Navy Department Press Release today, together with losses previously announced in communiques and press releases, covers all losses of surface craft during the Philippine campaign up to 31 December 1944.

No. 221, 3 Jan. — Carrier-aircraft of the United States Pacific Fleet struck at enemy installations on Formosa and Okinawa Jima on 2 Jan.

United States Pacific Fleet struck at enemy installations on Formosa and Okinawa Jima on 2 Jan.

Army Liberators of the Strategic Air Force, Pacific Ocean Areas, bombed airstrip installations on Iwo Jima in the Voicanoes on 1 Jan. Moderate antiaircraft fire was encountered. No. 222, 4 Jan.—Carrier-based aircraft of the United States Pacific Fleet attacked installations on Formosa and Okinawa Jima on 3 January. Details of this strike and that of the previous day are not yet available. Fighters of the Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing bombed and strafed targets on Babelthuap in the Palaus and strafed Rota in the Marianas on 2 Jan.

Search planes of Fleet Air Wing Two continued neutralizing attacks on enemy-held bases in the Marshalls on the same date.

No. 223, 5 Jan.—Army Liberators and Lightnings of the Strategic Ai. Force, Pacific Ocean Areas, attacked airstrip installations on Iwo Jima in the Voicanos on 2 Jan. On the following day Liberators of the same force bombed the same targets, encountering moderate antiaircraft fire and one enemy fighter.

Fighters and Torpedo planes of the Fourth

moderate antiaircrait fighter.

fighters and Torpedo planes of the Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing strafed and bombed an enemy power plant, supply dumps and other installations on Babelthuap in the Palus on and A Jan.

enemy power plant, supply dumps and other installations on Babelthuap in the Palus on 2 and 3 Jan.

No. 224, 6 Jan.—Carrier-based aircraft of the U. S. Pacific Fleet destroyed 111 enemy aircraft and damaged 220 more in attacks on Formosa and on Okinawa in the Ryukyus on 2 and 3 Jan. Twenty-seven ships were sunk and an additional sixty-eight were damaged The enemy offered ineffective air opposition to our aircraft.

Surface units of the U. S. Pacific Fleet bombarded enemy installations on Chichi Jima and Haha Jima in the Bonins on 5 Jan.

Shelling was concentrated on facilities around the harbor of Futami Ko on Chichi Jima and on other targets in Okimura town and Higashi Harbor on Haha Jima. Fires were started in Okimura town and an enemy cargo ship was sunk west of Haha Jima. No. 225, 6 Jan.—January 1, 3 and 4 Army Liberators of the Strategic Air Force, Pacific Geean Areas, bombed airstrip installations on Iwo Jima in the Volcanos.

Surface units of the United States Pacific Fleet bombarded const defenses and airstrip installations on Iwo Jima in the Volcanos on January 4. Numerous fires were observed on the island. Fire from enemy shore batteries was meager.

The following damage was inflicted on

was meager.

The following damage was inflicted on enemy shipping and installations on Formosa and Okinawa Jima by carrier-based aircraft of the Pacific Fleet on 2 and 3 Jan.:

Sunk or Destreyed—One large cargo ship

west of Takao, one medium cargo ship at Keelung, one small cargo ship at Keelung, one patrol craft, ten small coastal cargo ships and eleven small craft.

Damaged — One destroyer, four destroyer escorts, six patrol craft, one landing ship, two landing craft, two large cargo ships, one medium cargo ship, thirty-four small cargo ships and seven small craft.

Ground installations destroyed on Formosa—Eleven locomotives and four tank cars and several trucks and freight cars

Army infantry units occupied Fais Island east of Ulithi on January 2, against slight resistance, Eight of the enemy were killed and six captured. Our forces suffered losses of three killed and six wounded.

No. 226, 7 Jan.—Carrier-based aircraft of the United States Pacific Fleet attacked aircraft, shipping and installations in and around Luson in the Philippines on 5 Jan.

Preliminary and incomplete reports show that eight enemy aircraft were shot down, 10 were destroyed on the ground, and 14 were damaged on the ground. Surface units of the Pacific Fleet bombarded installations at Suribachi on Paramushiru in the Kuriles on 5 Jan.

No. 227, 9 Jan.—On 8 Jan. carrier aircraft

on 5 Jan.

No. 227, 9 Jan.—On 8 Jan. carrier aircraft of the United States Pacific Fleet attacked Japanese aircraft installations and shipping in and around the islands of Formosa, Ishigaki and Miyako Jima in the Sakishima group, and Okinawa.

gaki and Miyako Jima in the Sakishima group, and Okinawa.

TWENTIETH AIR FORCE

No. 40, 3 Jan.—B-20s of Brig. Gen. H. S. Hansell's XXI Bomber Command attacked, industrial Nagoya 3 Jan, General of the Army H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Twentieth Air Force announced.

Preliminary reports revealed good results in this fourth mission to the Nagoya area. One Superfortress was lost to enemy action in the target area.

No. 41, 4 Jan.—Delayed information reveals that Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay's Superfortresses of the XX Bomber Command attacked Japanese communications facilities in the Bangkok area, Thailand, 2 Jan. All of the B-29s returned safely to their bases in India. No. 42, 6 Jan.—The Omura Aircraft plant on the Japanese homeland at Omura, Kyushu, and other industrial and military targets were bombed by Superfortresses of the XX Bomber Command 6 Jan., employing a substantial force from bases in China. One Superfortress is missing and must be presumed lost.

No. 43, 9 Jan.—Superfortresses of the XX Bomber Command from China bases attacked Japanese military installations on the island of Formosa 9 Jan. All of the medium force of B-29s returned safely to their bases.

No. 44, 9 Jan.—A medium force of Superfortresses from the XXI Bomber Command attacked industrial targets in the Tokyo area at midday, 9 Jan.

at midday, 9 Jan.

SUPREME HQ., A.E.F.

supreme Hq., A.E.F.

3 Jan.—Enemy attacks supported by tanks southeast of Bitche forced our units to give some ground initially, but all thrusts either were slowed down or halted.

Strong enemy pressure continued in the lower Vosges Mountains.

4 Jan.—In the Ardennes sallent we counterattacked yesterday morning in the Grandmenil area. Good progress is being made against stiff resistance. Gains were made to the south of Rochefort, where some commanding ground and a village have been taken against stronger enemy resistance.

5 Jan. — Fighting continued around the Bastogne bulge, with the enemy making numerous counter-attacks One near Mande was repulsed and another made by an estimated thirty-five tanks and a regiment of infantry near Longchamps was followed by heavy fighting. Farther east a smaller enemy force made some progress from the direction of Bourcy toward Bastogne, but was forced to withdraw.

6 Jan.—In the Lower Vosges Mountains the enemy's attempt to enlarge his salient southeast of Bitche was frustrated in a day of hard fighting. Enemy elements which infiltrated southward to the vicinity of Wingen were virtually disposed of.

7 Jan.—Allied forces continued to maintain pressure on the northern flank of the Ardennes salient southwest of Stavelot. An attack across the River Ambleve by our units achieved an initial gain of 3,000 yards. Farther west the villages of Odelgne and Llerneux have been taken.

8 Jan.—On the northern flank of the Ardennes salient our attack has been continued with advances in both sectors against stubborn enemy resistance. South of Llerneux we have captured La Falise and Fraiture and cut the St. Vith-La Roche highway in three places. Southeast of Marche our units gained 2,000 yards.

places, Southeast of Marche our units gained 2,000 yards.

9 Jan.—Allied forces have attacked and destroyed the enemy position recently established on the west bank of the River Maas (Meuse) at Wanssum.

On the northern flank of the Ardennes salient we have cleared the west bank of the River Salm as far as Vielsalm.

8TRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE 3 Jan.—More than 1,100 B-17 Flying Fortresses and B-24 Liberators of the US Eighth

Air Force, escorted by approximately 600 P-51 Mustangs and P-47 Thunderbolts, Wednesday attacked German communications at more than a dozen points.

It was the twelfth consecutive day of United States Eighth Air Force heavy bomber operations against German supply lines, the longest series of consecutive attacks in any of the three winters the Eighth Air Force has been bombing the enemy. In twelve days the Eighth has flown approximately 18,000 bomber and fighter sorties and dropped approximately 26,000 tons of bombs. Fighter pilots and bomber gunners have reported shooting down 386 German aircraft during that period.

5 Jan.—Junctions, marshalling yards and choke points on railroad supply routes across western Germany to enemy troops along the front were bombed Friday by more than 1,000 Eighth Air Force bombers.

6 Jan.—The center of a large railroad yard at Frankfort was hit heavily Friday by heavy bombers of the Eighth Air Force.

7 Jan.—Maintaining their pressure against enemy lines of communications leading into the battle area, the Eighth Air Force operated in strength Sunday. Railroad marshalling yards, bridges and communications centers over a wide area of western Germany were attacked by more than 1,000 Fortresses and Liberators.

8 Jan.—More than 700 Eighth Air Force Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by more than 200 Mustangs, today attacked marshalling yards, bridges and road and rail junctions handling supplies for German armies on the Ardennes and Saar fronts.

ADVANCED HQ. ON LEYTE

on the Ardennes and Saar fronts.

ADVANCED HQ. ON LEYTE

4 Jan.—Leyte: Twelve hundred and eightyseven enemy killed, fifteen prisoners captured during the day, bring the total enemy casualties to 121,064.

5 Jan.—Luzon: Our air force again struck heavily at enemy shipping in Subic Bay and Lingayen Guif Twenty-five freighters and transports aggregating 57,000 tons, plus a seaplane carrier, three naval escorts, a coastal vessel and five luggers were sunk or severely damaged. We lost two planes. Escorted heavy bombers continued the reduction of Clark air center.

center.

6 Jan. — Marinduque: Our ground forces, supported by naval and air elements, made a surprise landing and occupied Marinduque. Through seizure of this island east of Mindoro we gained control of the Sibuyan Sea and established direct contact with the south-

doro we gained control of the Sibuyan Sea and established direct contact with the southern coast of Luzon.

7 Jan.—Luzon: Medium units and fighter-bombers carried out extensive sweeps south of Manila. Concentrated attacks on marshalling yards at Los Banos resulted in destruction of a locomotive and 100 freight cars. Three railway bridges were destroyed or damaged in other key positions.

8 Jan.— Luzon: Following night harassing attacks, strong formations of heavy bombers struck Clark, Nichols and Nielson airdromes, cratering runways and destroying eighteen parked planes. Attack planes hit Lubang sirdrome to the south.

9 Jan.—Luzon: Following night harassing raids, escorted heavy, medium and attackplanes bombed and strated Manila, Clark and Batangas airfields, dropping more than 125 tons. Twenty-six enemy aircraft were caught on the ground and destroyed and two others were shot down. were shot down.

10 Jan.—Luzon: Our forces have landed in

To Jan.—Luzon: Our forces have landed in Luzon.

In a far-flung amphibious penetration our troops have seized four beachheads in Lingayen Guif. The movement was covered by a blistering naval and air bombardment using both land-based and carrier-based planes. The enemy's air force made repeated and desperate attacks against our naval force formations in an endeavor to break the cohesion of our movement, but, beyond inflicting some loss and damage, was unsuccessful.

In these encounters there were destroyed seventy-nine enemy planes, one midget submarine, two destroyers, one coastal cargo ship and many small harbor and coastal craft.

The enemy evidently had not prepared for

ship and many small harbor and coastal craft.

The enemy evidently had not prepared for a landing in the Lingayen sector and, as a result of this strategic surprise, our landing losses were insignificant. We are now in his rear. His main reinforcement and supply lines to the Philippines are cut and his ground fight for Luzon will have to be made with such resources as he now possesses there. The back door is closed. The decisive battle for liberation of the Philippines and control of the Southwest Pacific is at hand.

General MacArthur is in personal command at the front and landed with his assault troops, Ground forces of the Sixth Army are under General (Walter) Krueger. His naval forces of the Seventh Fleet and an Australian squadron are now under (Vice) Admiral (Thomas C.) Kinkaid and his air forces of the Far East Air Force are under (Lieutenant) General (George C.) Kenney. The Third Fleet under Admiral (William F.) Halsey is acting in coordinated support.

3 Jan.—North China Area: The Fourteenth Air Force destroyed ten locomotives in attacks on railroad installations and equipment in north central China.

4 Jan.—Central China Area: P-51s of the

Army and Navy Journal January 13, 1945

Fourteenth Air Force struck at river shipping on the Yangtze River from Hankow to Kiukiang on 3 Jan. They exploded a river steamer and six vessels loaded with gasoline.

5 Jan.—Thailand: P-51s knocked out the main bridge at Huisen in north Thailand and put a by-pass bridge out of operation.

6 Jan.—Burma: B-26s bombed the Kengung bridge in Burma and bridges at Wanpasha.

7 Jan.—A single fighter group of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Chinese-American Wing, under the command of Col. T. Alan Bennett, on 5 Jan. claimed the most successful week in its history by destroying forty-nine Japanese planes in an attack on the Hankow airdrome, the largest Japanese installation in central China.

The attack brought the fighter group's total of Japanese planes destroyed in six days to more than eighty, making the week one of the most disastrous of the war for the Japanese Imperial Air Force in central China.

Despite the fact that from thirty to forty Japanese aircraft rose to intercept the Composite Wing fighters—plioted by Chinese and Americans—the mission fought its way through to blast the Mankow airdrome and complete many strafing runs. Ten of the Japanese interceptors were destroyed in the air and twenty-nine fighters and ten bombers were destroyed on the ground

8 Jan.—B-24s of the Fourteenth Army Air Force sank a freighter in an enemy convoy off Swatow on the night of 7 Jan. Other bombers

Force sank a freighter in an enemy convoy off Swatow on the night of 7 Jan. Other bombers struck at Samah Bay installations on Hainan Island.

I-B Air Service Command

I-B Air Service Command

Hq. India-Burma Air Service Command
—Relieved of his now-famous command, the "Burma Peacocks" Air Service Group, in order to take on a position of higher responsibility in the Theatre, Col. William S. Pocock, jr., recently turned over the direction of Burma Air Service Command activities to Col. Marvin Sledge, Colonel Pocock's new command has not been officially announced, but it will be with the U. S. Army Air Forces, India-Burma Theatre, and is expected to make use of his wide experience as a flying officer in the forward areas during the "Burma Peacocks" campaign of ground support to tactical air units.

Membership in the "GBI Service Chiefs," unofficial organization of the mechanically ingenious in the Air Service Command in Asia, approached the 50 mark at year's end. Requirements are difficult to meet, inasmuch as applications are passed on by a Board of Awards.

are passed on by a Board of Awards. Each man has performed some extra and valuable service beyond the call of duty. Cards of membership are highly prized items in the India-Burma Theatre, as a

Addressing the first Ground Safety Conference to be called in the India-Burma Theatre of Operations, Maj. Gen. Burma Theatre of Operations, Maj. Gen. T. J. Hanley, jr., commanding the Air Service Command, called for a specific program to fit the different conditions of the Asiatic military sphere. Said the General, "Logistics succeed when there are no interruptions to the system, and a poor safety record is one of the factors that can interrupt the system. Since the buckbone of our mission in Asia is logisthat can interrupt the system. Since the backbone of our mission in Asia is logistics, or efficient supply and personnel deployment for the fighting fronts of China and Burma, it is axiomatic therefore that a powerful ground safety program is necessary to accomplish the mission."

The General cited the weather and ter-

The General cited the weather and ter-rain hazards of Asia as obstacles to a good safety record and called for a workable plan to eliminate so-called simple accidents caused by mental and physical fatigue.

fatigue.

The conference was presided over by Lt. Col. Harry D. Immel, Special Representative of the Ground Safety Division of Headquarters AAF, who has been in the Theatre four months collecting data. Among speakers were Capt. George W. Williams, Ground Safety Officer of the 20th Bomber Command; Maj. N. A. Clarke, MC, Surgeon of the Northern Air Service Area Command; Lt. L. E. Diven, Ground Safety Officer of the India-China Division of Air Transport Command.

Capt. H. B. Miller Honored

Capt. Harold B. Miller, USN, who recently succeeded Capt. Waldo Drake as staff public relations officer for Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, received this week the Legion of Merit for his services in escort and anti-submarine operations.

Relief From Active Duty (Continued from First Page)

to render particular officers surplus The new circular states, instead: "It is also imperative that this procedure be used for the relief from active duty of officers who are qualified for assignment only to positions for which an over-all Army surplus of available officers exists."

Special provision is made for battle wounded eligible for relief, who are advised that their adjustment to civil life can be better effected now in a period of full employment and partial demobiliza tion than during the general demobilization period after the war.

The Navy Department's order, applicable to Reserve and Retired officers of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, was signed by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal on 20 Dec. It rescinds a previous letter published to the service in the Navy Department Bulletin of 15 Sept. 1944

NAVY DEPARTMENT POLICY

(Ref.: (a) SecNav ltr. 44-1031; N. D. Bul, of 15 Sept. 1944.)

1. Ref. (a) is hereby canceled and super

seded.

2. There still exists a critical need for combat and seagoing officers in the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard and this need will continue until the war with Japan is successfully concluded. In the meantime, there can be no large-scale demobilization of officer personnel er personnel.

3. As surveys of naval functions indicate that certain activities can be terminated without undue interference with the efficient prosecution of the war by the naval forces, it will be possible to eliminate certain officer billets. Reserve and retired officers, regardless of age, occupying billets found to be in excess will be placed on irractive duty provided they possess qualifications which are not needed for duty elsewhere and provided that they cannot be retrained to meet other requirements. surveys of naval functions indicate

ments.

4. Requests for inactive duty or release from the service upon acceptance of resignation may still be submitted. However, the action taken will be entirely dependent upon the needs of the service and will be determined specifically by the effect that the release of such officers will have on the military efficiency of the naval forces. Officers shall not be severed from the service or placed on inactive duty when they are otherwise accents. active duty when they are otherwise acce

active duty when they are otherwise acceptable with or without retraining and when they are needed elsewhere; nor shall they be released to return to civilian employment if needed in accordance with these standards.

5. In submitting resignations or requests for inactive duty, the following instructions should be carefully followed:

(a) Resignations should be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy via official channels including the Chief of Naval Personnel or Commandant, Marine Corps or Coast Guard.

(b) Request for release to inactive duty should be submitted to the Chief of Naval Personnel or Commandant, Marine Corps or Coast Guard, via official channels.

(c) Paragraph 1 of the request should apecifically indicate whether it is for inactive duty or separation from the service. As pointed out above, age alone now has no bearing in determining whether to request acceptance of resignation or release to inactive duty. ance of resignation or release to inactive duty. The former requirements based on the attainment of age 38 are no longer ap-

licable.

(d) Paragraph 2 of the request shall induce statements on the following:

(1) Months served during the present term of continuous active duty.

(2) Months served outside the continental nited States.

(2) Months served outside the children of the children of days leave taken during (3) Total number of days leave taken during a children of continuous active duty as the present term of continuous active duty as

(4) Amount of leave recently authorized, not yet taken but intended to be taken (i.e., leave granted just prior to submitting resignation or request for release from active

duty).

(5) A statement whether the officer wishes to claim all his leave. An officer who is released may not receive pay from two Government activities simultaneously. An officer on leave is in an active-duty status and this precludes leave beyond the date the new Government employment starts. Accordingly, if for this or other reasons an officer does not wish to take any portion of his normally expected accumulated leave, it should be stated so that his orders to inactive duty may be that his orders to inactive duty may be

written correctly.

(e) Paragraph 3 of the request shall list all (e) Paragraph 3 of the request shall list all awards received including unit citations, decorations, letters of commendation, and number of stars authorized on area ribbons.

(f) An officer submitting his resignation will obtain from the officer carrying his accounts a statement as to whether he is, or is

not, indebted to the United States as she by his records, and no resignation will considered unless such statement is attact to the letter of resignation.

(g) Forwarding endorsements shall indicate whether or not the services of each individual can be spared without relief. The commanding officer will submit a special fitness report to accompany requests for release or resignation covering the period of service to the date of request

the date of request.
(h) Commanding officers shall not grant (a) Commanding omeers shall not grant any officer whose release or separation is nding leave in excess of the amount which e officer has indicated in paragraph 2 of s request that he intends to take. (See structions in paragraph 5 (d) (4) of this

WAR DEPARTMENT POLICY

1. Introduction and applicability.—a. The purpose of this circular is to set forth in one publication a complete statement of the War Department policy regarding relief of officers from active duty.

b. The provisions of this circular are applicable to all complete conductive and applicable to a second applicability.—a. The purpose of this circular is to set forth in one publication a complete statement of the War Department policy and applicability.—a.

plicable to all commissioned, warrant, and flight officers, excepting officers of the Regu-lar Army, Army nurses, Medical Department

flight officers, excepting officers of the Regu-lar Army, Army nurses, Medical Department dictitians, and physical therapists, unless otherwise specifically indicated. c. Final approval of recommendations or applications processed under the provisions of this circular will be based primarily on the needs of the War Department for the services of the officer in question.

Release Because No Suitable Assignment

-n. There is within the Army 2. General.—a. There is within the Army a number of officers who have rendered valuable service to the Nation but whose retention on active duty is no longer necessary or desirable in the public interest. It is imperative that the value of their contribution be recognized and that their relief from active duty be accomplished entirely without prejudice. It is also imperative that this procedure be used for the relief from active duty of officers who are qualified for assignment only to positions for which an over-all Army only to positions for which an over-all Army of available officers exists.

surplus of available officers exists.

b. The provisions of this section are applicable to officers of the following categories:

(1) Officers who are physically qualified for permanent limited service only. Any officer with a physical incapacity which has been or may be waived to permit classification for general service will be considered as physically qualified for general service. (See par. 17.)

(2) Recovered prisoners of war, evaders of

(2) Recovered prisoners of war, evaders of (2) Recovered prisoners of war, evaders of capture in enemy-controlled territory, internces, and escapees who have been returned to the zone of interior and who are disqualified or ineligible for further oversea duty under current War Department directives.

(3) Officers (including Regular Army) who have been received to active duty from a re-

been recalled to active duty from a re

(3) Officers (including Regular Army) who have been recalled to active duty from a retired status or who are eligible for retirement by reason of disability.

(4) Officers of categories other than the above whose services cannot be utilized, such as officers called to active service or appointed for duties of a specialized nature which have been completed and officers who cannot be utilized in their branch and whose retraining for duty with a different arm or service is not deemed practicable. Such cases must be sufficiently well substantiated to show that the officer's relief from active duty is warranted and in the public interest. This category would include among others cases wherein highly trained specialists have been commissioned in the Army of the United States to perform certain definite and particular types of work. Upon completion of this work, when there is no other work or project of the same nature contemplated on which his services nature contemplated on which his service can be utilized, the officer in question properly may be recommended for relief from active duty under the provisions of this paragraph. (5) In addition to the categories enumerated in (1) to (4) above, any officers who have at-tained the 38th anniversary of the day of their birth.

birth.

3. Recommendations for relief from active duty.—a. A recommendation for relief of an officer will be submitted whenever an officer becomes surplus and eligible for relief from the resultance of the provisions of this secbecomes surplus and eligible for relief from active duty under the provisions of this sec-tion, unless it appears that retraining for a different category of assignment is reason-ably practicable or that a suitable position will become vacant at an early date. In the event that retraining does not prove success-ful or the position does not materialize, the recommendation for relief from active duty will be submitted without further delay and will indicate the original date the officer be-came surplus.

came surplus.

b. It is the general policy of the War Department that no officer who has recently returned from oversea assignment will be relieved from active duty because no assign. ment is immediately available in the United States. Recommendation for relief of such an will be submitted only in exceptional omeer will be submitted only in exceptional cases, and will include the specific circumstances justifying exception to the established policy. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to officers who have been designated as surplus in an oversea theater and returned to the United States for relief from active duty, or who request relief from active duty upon return to the United States.

c. Each officer selected for recommendation for relief from active duty will be given no-tice of such selection by his immediate of higher commander, and will be given an op-portunity to reply thereto. . .

e. The recommendation for relief from active duty will be made by the officer's immediate commander and forwarded through command channels to The Adjutant General, Attention: Officers Branch, Assignment Section, Munitions Building, Washington 25, D. C. The recommendations will include the following:

recommendations will include the following:

(1) Statement of the duty assignments for which the officer concerned is qualified by training and experience.

(2) Statement that a surplus exists in the command jurisdiction of officers of the particular grade, or any higher grade, who are qualified to fill these duty assignments.

(3) Statement that the officer is entitled to severation under honorable conditions.

(3) Statement that the officer is entitled to separation under honorable conditions.
(4) Statement that no disciplanary action or reclassification proceedings under AR. 605-230 are pending or appropriate in the case.
(5) Statement that no hospital disposition board or Army retiring board proceedings are pending or believed to be appropriate.
(6) Date and statement in detail of the reason the officer became surplus.

son the officer became surplus. (7) A complete and up-to-date copy of offiqualification card (not original)

cer's qualification card (not original).

(8) Notification to the officer concerned as required by c above, or a copy thereof, together with reply thereto.

f. Each commander taking action on a recommendation for relief from active duty will either reassign the officer within his jurisdiction or forward the recommendation, including in his indersement settlement (e(2) above) ing in his indorsement statement (e(2) above) pertaining to surplus of officers in his com-

Requests for relief from active duty.

4. Requests for relief from active duty.—
a. An officer in any of the categories listed
in paragraph 2 b may request that he be relieved from active duty.
b. An approved request for relief from active duty will be forwarded through command
channels to The Adjutant General, Attention: Officers Branch, Assignment Section Mu nitions Building, Washington 25, D. C. A dis approved request submitted under the provi-sions of this circular will not be forwarded

sions of this circular will not be forwarded but will be returned through channels to the officer concerned.

c. The first forwarding indorsement will indicate approval and contain the same statements as required by paragraph 3 e, for a recommendation for relief from active duty.

d. Figh. proceeding forwarding indorsement

Each succeeding forwarding indors will indicate approval and include statement

will indicate approval and include statement (par. 3 e (2)) pertaining to surplus of officers in the command.
e. In preparation of forwarding indorsements to requests for relief from active duty, the same standards will be used as are used in initiating and forwarding recommendations for relief from active duty.

5. Special provisions for officers overseas.—
Commanders of overseas theaters and de-

a. Commanders of overseas theaters and de-partments are authorized to return to the continental United States officers whom they

continental United States officers whom they recommend to be relieved from active duty or whose request for relief from active duty they have approved. Radio report of such cases will be made to The Adjutant General. b. Prior to making the above report, oversea commanders will carefully review current requisitions and will not return to the United States, as surplus, officers with military occupational specialties which the theater is currenly requisitioning.

c. All officers for whom no suitable assignments evist within an oversea command and

c. All officers for whom no suitable assignments exist within an oversea command and who are otherwise eligible under the provisions of this section should be recommended for relief from active duty and returned to the United States under the provisions of this section. Rotation quotas will not be utilized for the return of such personnel to the United States.

6. Miscellaneous provisions.—a. Forwarding indosements of indosements of recommendations or requests for relief from active duty may contain any additional details deemed desirable but not specifically required by paragraphs 3 or 4. In the event that approval is recommended when all of the required statements cannot be made, full particulars justifying exceptional action in the case will be furnished. recommendations or

b. The complete file on each office b. The complete file on each officer recommended for or requesting relief from active duty will be reviewed, prior to final action, by representatives of Army Ground Forces, Army Air Forces, Army Service Forces, and the technical services to ascertain whether the officer's services are needed in their respective commands or services. The same consideration will be given each case regardless of whether it is initiated by request of the officer concerned or by recommendation of his immediate or higher commander. Any officer selected by one of these representatives will be retained on active duty and reassigned by The Adjutant General to the command or service Adjutant General to the command or service

needing the officer's services.

c. Officers relieved from active duty under the provisions of this section are relieved for the convenience of the Government and, if otherwise eligible, are entitled to musteringRelease Essential to National Health, Safety, or Interest

Applications .- In particular instance can be definitely determined fr documentary evidence that an officer can ren-der more valuable service to the Nation in a civilian capacity he may apply for relief from active duty under the provisions of this

Forwarding of applications.—a. All appli-8. Forwarding of applications.—a. All applications will be forwarded through channels to The Adjutant General, Attention: Officers Branch, Separations Section, Munitions Building, Washington 25, D. C., for forwarding to the Secretary of War's separation board, regardless of whether the application is approved or disapproved by forwarding commanders.

ders.

The first forwarding indorsement will ude the following statements:

Approval or disapproval.

(2) There is (or is not) an over-all surplus the command jurisdiction of officers quali-

in the command jurisdiction of officers qualified and available to fill the duty assignments for which the officer concerned is qualified.

(3) A replacement will (or will not) be required and is (or is not) readily available.

(4) Services of the officer have been such as to entitle him to separation under honorable conditions.

(5) No disciplinary action or reclassification proceedings under AIP, 2008, 220 assemble.

(5) No disciplinary action or reclassification proceedings under AIR 605-230 are pending or appropriate in the case.
(6) No hospital disposition board or Army retiring board proceedings are pending or helieved to be appropriate.
(7) Complete and up-to-date copy of officer's qualification card (not original) is attached.
c. Subsequent forwarding indorsements will include statements (b (1) and (2) above) and such other remarks as may be deemed pertinent.

pertinent. 9. Approval.—a. Applications for relief from 9. Approval.—a. Applications for relief from active duty the provisions of this section will be approved by the War Department only when it is clearly established that release of the individual from active military service is essential to the requirements of the national health safety or interest,

b. Eligibility for mustering-out pay will be determined by the provisions of AP 25 200

determined by the provisions of AR 35-2490

Release Because of Undue Hardship D. Application.—a. Application of an office including Army nurses, Medical Department dietitians, and physical therapists, for relief from active duty because of undue hardship, either to the individual or his family, must clearly establish that—

(1) The hardship is not of a temporary na

(2) The condition has arisen or been aggravated since entry into active service, and
(3) There are no reasonable means of alleviating the condition other than by releasing

(4) Upon release the officer will be able to iminate or materially alleviate the condi-

b. Documentary evidence in the form of let-ters, telegrams, or affidavits clearly establish the necessity for relief from active duty will

accompany each application.

c. An application for relief from active duty under the provisions of this section must originate with the officer. An application submitted in his behalf will be referred to him without action.

11. Forwarding of applications.—a. All applications will be forwarded through channels to The Adjutant General, Attention: Officers Branch. Separations Section. Munitions accompany each application.

ficers Branch, Separations Section, Munitions Building, Washington 25, D. C., for forward ling to the Secretary of War's separations board, regardless of whether the application is approved or disapproved by forwarding

is approved or disapproved by forwarding commanders.

b. Forwarding indorsements will be prepared as prescribed in paragraph 8.

12. Acceptance.—a. The decision of the War Department on a request for relief from active duty because of undue hardship will be breach on a comparison of the individual. based on a comparison of the individual's case with the normal hardships which may be experienced by families of all members of be experienced by families of all members of the military service, whether officers or en-listed men. To justify relief from active duty, the conditions must be essentially those pre-scribed in section III, AR 615-362, 15 Decem-ber 1944, pertaining to the discharge of en-listed men for dependency. b. Eligibility for mustering-out pay will be determined by the provisions of AR 35-

Miscellaneous General Provision

13. Reassignment after initiation of relief from active duty.—After an officer has been recommended to The Adjutant General for relief from active duty under the provisions of this circular, any permanent feasignment of the officer will be reported to The Adjutant General by the most expeditious means available.

14. Granting of accrued leave.—a. An who has been recommended for or has requested relief from active duty may, with his consent, be granted accrued leave pending final action in the case.

b. An officer granted such leave will be specifically notified that he is subject to reas-

signment.
c. Prior to final separation from active ser (Continued on Next Page)

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rice, an officer will be granted, when practicable, terminal leave under the provisions of AR 605-115.

15. Retention of commissions after relief from active duty.—A commissioned officer relieved from active duty under the provisions of this circular will be furnished a certificate of service and may retain his commissioned gatus, as follows:

a. An officer holding an appointment in the National Guard of the United States or in the Officers' Reserve Corps will return to inactive status in the grade held upon relief from active duty. If he holds an appointment to higher temporary grade in the Army of the United States, he will retain this grade until 6 months after the termination of the war.

b. An officer holding an appointment in the

active duty. If he holds an appointment we higher temporary grade in the Army of the United States, he will retain this grade until 6 months after the termination of the war. b. An officer holding an appointment in the Army of the United States only will retain his appointment on inactive status until 6 months after the termination of the war. c. Any appointment to a temporary grade in the Army of the United States (Air Corps) made under the provisions of Public Law 455—77th Congress, will be terminated.
d. Any officer relieved from active duty under the provisions of this circular may submit his resignation, if he so desires, at the time of relief or at any time while on inactive duty.
16. Special provisions for National Guard officer relieved from active duty under the provisions of this circular, The Adjutant General will notify the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and the adjutant general of the State of origin, in order that appropriate action may be taken with respect to the status of the orficer in the State organization.

17. Special provisions for battle wounded.—Special consideration will be given to the desires of combat wounded officers who, as a result of their wounds, are permanently below the physical standards for general service. Such personnel who so desire will be relieved from active duty whenever practicable. However, if any individual specifically requests to be retained provided his physical condition, experience, and the needs of the service will permit reasonably useful employment. Combat disabled officers will normally not be encouraged to remain on active duty, he will be retained provided his physical condition, experience, and the needs of the service will permit reasonably useful employment. The disabled officer will normally not be encounjished better during the war than during the general demobilization period after the war is terminated.

18. Warrant and flight officers.—A recommendation for or request by a warrant officer or flight officer to be relieved from active duty under the

Return from Pacific Trip

The ten members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs that left early in December for an inspection trip of the Pacific, returned this week, but Chairman Heffernan said that no statement concerning their observations would be made until a formal report is drawn up. Others making the trip were Representatives Price, Fla., Rowan, Ill., McWilliams, Conn., Smith, Me., Maas, Minn. Wolfenden, Pa., Blackney, Mich., Johnson, Calif., and Grant, Ind.

Calit., and Grant, Ind.
Meanwhile Representative Izac of the
House Naval Committee says that another subcommittee is preparing to leave
to inspect defenses in the Western Pacific. He said they will inquire into the possi-bility of keeping conquered island bases bility of keeping conquered for future defense purposes.

BUY WAR BONDS

Promote Staff Lt. Comdrs. (Continued from First Page)

facilities 1.	om a mar a ago,
W. W. Hyland	S. Sherwood
T. A. Brown	C. S. Sharrocks
L. M. Detweiler	G. W. Clegg
J. M. Lyle	C. Fadem
W. G. Nicol	C. H. McCarthy, jr.
R. W. Beard	C. H. Keyser
F. L. Chapman	C. G. Drescher
J. B. Cline	C. K. Phillips
E. D. Stanley, jr.	A. B. Reed, jr.
W. E. Oliver	R. L. Myers
J. G. O'Handley	R. Meade, jr.
C. L. Ewald	B. Johnston
F. McC. Lamkin	M. Miller
C. C. Mathas	B. Johnson
H. J. Goldberg	W. M. Huey, jr.
J. W. Bottoms	E. W. Sutherling
J. P. Kilroy	J. D. Hyerle
H. P. Knowles	N. C. Brady
R. B. Winfield	M. A. Peel, jr.
Naval	Reserve
C. A. LaFarge	H. T. Dinsmore
C. H. Milling	W. E. Kress
H. Thornton	S. E. Ellis
W. G. Bacon	W. P. Coltman
E. T. Eskilson	F. C. Toal

ı	W. G. Bacon	W. P. Coltman
١	E. T. Eskilson	F. C. Toal
Į	G. F. Brewton	R. H. Love
ł	E. D. Vestel	S. Crandall, jr.
1	R. T. Allison	E. D. Chesney
1	W. S. Adams	O. P. N. Zopf
ı	A. A. MacKrille	J. W. Guider
I	James O. Ackerman	C. M. Bartusch
ł	T. D. Gatchel	W. W. Kellogg
I	I. J. Varnedoe	N. Lapkin
ı	L. F. Allman	D. R. Capell
ı	MEDICA	L CORPS
l		- V

R. Navy
S. J. Ryan
E. P. Harris
W. R. Miller
P. J. McNamara
E. E. Hogan
M. H. Goodwin J. F. McMullin G. M. Perisho J. F. Smith J. L. Hatch W. Welham H. H. Eighmy Naval Reserve ton P. W. Greeley D. K. Burnham W. K. Livingston

E. J. Gough H. G. Bruenn DENTAL CORPS Regular Navy

W. M. Fowler	C. T. Pridgeon
W. Seidel	D. S. McClung
M. C. Craig	V. S. Robinson
J. C. Allen	F. I. Gonzalez, ja
E. C. Raffetto	M. S. Shortridge
J. A. English	M. H. Cosby
K. V. L. Berglund	E. F. Bachhuber
LeR, B, Nagel	R. V. Chastain
J. V. Westerman	W. J. van Ee
Naval	Reserve
G. W. Christiansen	H. M. Matteson
C. G. Stewart	P. L. Snyder
D W Commis	W Pannaga

R. W. Samm J. J. Ivory P. A. Wynn H. E. Kerr S. E. Misner W. H. DeWolf B. F. Tofflemire C. G. Henn

CHAPLAIN CORPS

HAPLAIN CORPS

Regular Navy
M. H. Twitchell
P. W. J. Dickman
ns E. F. Redman
H. W. Howe
J. P. Mannion
W. A. Mahler
H. C. Wood
R. C. Hohenstein V. J. Gorski J. F. Robinson E. P. Wuebbens R. E. Bishop G. A. Rosso J. F. Dreith C. J. Hacherl R. W. Faulk R. M. Schwyhart Naval Beserve

R. M. Schwyhart

W. T. Holt
C. L. Hults
P. A. Nee
R. M. Oiton
C. L. Parker
P. L. Mitchell
C. L. Parker
P. L. Mitchell
C. L. Parker
P. L. Mitchell
C. W. Nelson
C. W. Nelson
C. A. O'Neill
D. S. Robinson
C. Wright
CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS
Regular Navy
N. J. Drustrup
L. M. Davis, jr.
A. F. Benscheldt
J. White
G. S. Robinson
C. J. Scheve
R. Lamoreaux
N. E. Kingsley
R. L. Mann
L. C. Husband
C. J. Scheve
J. H. Lofland, jr.
R. Lamoreaux
N. E. Kingsley
L. C. Coxe
J. A. Coddington
J. H. Rarkor in

N. E. Kingsley
E. S. Bathke
L. C. Coxe
W. C. G. Church

J. A. Coddington J. H. Barker, jr.

R. D. Krum	R. E. Harris
J. W. Gordanier	
Naval	Reserve
J. S. Moulton	G. E. Fischer
L. J. Watson	I. S. Rasmusson
C. A. Whyte	W. W. Studdert
M. Nichols	E. J. Peltier
H. P. Potter	J. C. Tate
D. Standley	L. A. Cline
B. W. Gillespie	H. F. Gerold
J. S. Kenny	P. L. Andrews
C. B. McFarland	V. W. Buhr
L. E. Tull	W. A. Blue
C. M. Noble	F. M. McCarthy
J. M. Boyd	F. G. Elliott
J. P. MacBean, Jr.	A. Brockenbrough.
P. F. Henderson	ir.
A. H. Castelazo	E. H. Honnen
F. B. Cressy	E. H. Gessner
C. S. Daily, jr.	G. G. Werner
T. J. Smyth	A. W. Van Leer
R. W. Schepers	L. V. C. Deichler
R. W. Schepers M. R. Montgomery	J. W. Silliman
E. T. Collier	M. Luft
H. H. Bagley	J. E. Rehler
D. F. Thompson	W. S. Johnson
B. M. Bowker	A. L. Kuykendall
J. A. McHenry	H. S. Hunter
C. M. Herd	D. Johnstone
H. J. Fitzpatrick	G. E. Wells, jr.
·L. R. LaPorte	W. G. Triest
E. W. Thorson	R. M. Belt
H. C. Shaid	E. R. Bennett
E. H. Thouren	L. C. Parks
L. S. Dozier	R. D. Thorson
G. C. Emery	V. C. Bertelsen

R. C. Lovell

Comdr. H. W. Gordon Commended

Commended
Comdr. Howard Wright Gordon, jr.,
USN, Officer in Charge, Media Branch,
Office of Public Relations, Navy Department, has been awarded a Letter of Commendation, with authorization to wear the Commendation Ribbon. The award is for service during the amphibious assault on Sicily when he was a Lieutenant Commander and Commanding Officer of a warship. Wording of the Letter of

a warship. Wording of the Letter of Commendation is:

"For outstanding performance of duty as Commanding Officer of a United States Warship during the amphibious assault on the Island of Sicily, July 10 to 12, 1943. Skillfully directing the operations of his ship, Lleutemat Commander Gordon provided accurate and effective gunific support for the initial landing of the assault forces at Scoglitti, Sicily, and later materially assisted the rapid advance of our troops by unerring and devastating bombardment of enemy shore positions. The excellent training of his command and careful preparations prior to the invasion were important factors in the successful accomplishment of this vital mission Lieutenant Commander Gordon's inspiring leadership and fearless devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

Army and Navy Journal January 13, 1945

Expand Naval ROTC (Continued from First Page)

per cent of present naval officers are Academy graduates, yet the navy is doing a great job, with only about 20 Regular Navy officers on a ship.

Navy officers on a ship.

Admiral Jacobs said that the general education will be the same in the ROTC and in the Naval Academy — 36 semester hours through the 4 years—and that the Navy simply gives basic education, and the training comes after graduation from the Academy. The same thing will obtain in relation to the ROTC students. The idea was interjected later in the hearing that there will really be 50 naval academies in addition to Annapolis according emies in addition to Annapolis according to the projected plan.

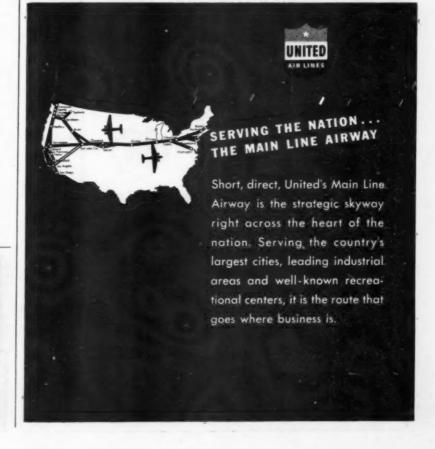
The general opinion of the Naval Com-The general opinion of the Naval Committee was, as expressed by several members, that students should be placed under obligation by legislation to enter the Navy after the Government has gone to Navy after the Government has gone to great expense to educate them for it. Admiral Jacobs said that this and other matters of policy will be included in a bill that will be recommended by the Navy Department later, as at present only 32 per cent of the ROTC students have requested transfer to the Regular Navy and only a limited number of these have been transferred, and all have been placed in the line. When asked why these students the line. When asked why these students are not fit for supply and other staff work, Admiral Jacobs said they have not been trained for it.

In reference to the present method of promotion by selection in the Navy, Chairman Vinson said he hopes legislation will overcome this method so as to give those of lower rank assurance of promotion, and that he would rather see small naval academies throughout the na-tion rather than to enlarge Annapolis.

A suggestion of Representative Cole, that the peacetime provision of the bill be elided and that peacetime legislation be introduced at the proper time after the war, was voted down by 7 to 6, and a vote of 12 to 1 followed to report the bill as introduced. as introduced.

Recreation Camp Discontinued

Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal announced to all ships and stations recently that the U. S. Naval Recreation Camp at West Townsend, Mass., has been discontinued.





FINANCE

MERCHANT MARINE

seamen with five weeks or more sea-going duty eligible for furlough gasoline ra-

Financial Digest The President, in his fourth wartime

The President, in his fourth wartime budget message, read to the House 9 Jan., proposed an \$83 billion budget for the fiscal year beginning 1 July. Emphasizing that estimates were tentative, he estimated war expenditures for the coming year at \$70 billion, as compared with about \$89 billion in the present fiscal

The budget shows in all a \$17 billion decline, the war expenditure estimates being \$19 million less than the present

year.

Borrowing requirements during the fiscal year 1946 will amount to an estimated \$40 billion, compared with \$51 billion in the current fiscal year. Federal trust funds will have \$5 billion available for investment in government securities, thus leaving \$35 billion to be borrowed from individuals and financial and other institutions. Institutions

Interest on the public debt will pass the Interest on the public debt will pass the \$4 billion mark for the first time in the next fiscal year. Management of the public debt, the President stated, has become one of the major financial operations of the government and is bound to have a profound influence on the economy for a long time to come. Retaining high taxes on the masses of consumers for general reduction of debt held by financial institutions, he said, may destroy purchasing power and create unemployment. He emphasized that he favors ployment. He emphasized that he favors ployment. He emphasized that he ravors a policy of orderly but steady debt reduc-tion, consistent with the objectives of long-run economic policy.

In a letter to Senator Radcliffe, Md., dated 2 Jan., which was made public at the White House 9 Jan., the President stated:

There is no conflict between the application of the antitrust laws and effect tive State regulation of insurance com-panies, and there is no valid reason for giving any special exemption from the antitrust laws to the business of insur-

In the letter the President said that he

favors giving the insurance business time for an "orderly correction of abuses" fore application of the Sherman Act.

Senator Radeliffe, one of the propo-nents of a bill to exempt insurance com-panies entirely from Federal antitrust laws, had written the President asking "some form of moratorium under which State activities could continue freely pending Federal and State legislation which will undoubtedly be passed and put into operation within the very near

In a recent report of the War Produc-tion Board on the metals and minerals industry's production record in 1944 it is stated that despite the accumulation of ample stocks of both aluminum and magnesium ingots in 1944, the most significant development in the light metals in-dustry is the recent upswing in the mili-tary demand for aluminum fabricated products. Estimated total refined copper products. Estimated total renned copper production available to the United States in 1944 was 1,780,000 short tons, or only two per cent below the record year of 1943. If the war continues on a two-front basis during 1945 the consumption of tin basis during 1945 the consumption of the will remain virtually the same as last year. The lead situation is expected to become more severely critical. The zinc concentrate position is expected to continue favorable and it is expected that cadmium production will show a further decrease in 1945.

May Collect Marine Patches

Collecting of Marine Corps shoulder patch insignia is not a violation of any Federal law it was recently ruled by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy. It was stated that the primary purpose of the law is to prohibit the manufacture, sale or possession of any insignia by un-authorized persons in order to prevent frauds being perpetrated by unauthorized individuals' displaying unauthorized individuals' displaying unauthorized insignia which indicates they are officers or subordinates of the United States when, in fact, they are not as represented

24

Merchant Marine Construction allocations for 226 new ships were announced 3 Jan. by Vice Adm. Emory S. Land, Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission.

The allocations to 18 shipyards call for the immediate start of work on com-

ponents and delivery of the major part of the program during 1945. These alloca-tions include the 186 ships announced the

previous week by James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization.

"The 226 ships were authorized for urgent military needs," Admiral Land stated. "The yards selected for this new program have shown they can do the job. They will have to put everything they've got into turning these ships out on time, knowing that every day saved on delivery brings victory nearer."

A breakdown of the allocations made

the Maritime Commission indicates following distribution of ships to

The 226 ships ordered were of the following types: 60 tankers, 32 C-2's, 24 special military type Z-EC2's, 61 military type Victory ships, 9 C-3's, and 40 C-1-

Z-EC2's are Liberty ship hulls converted to tank and crated aircraft transports. C-1-M-AV1's are dry cargo vessels

for Pacific island use.
With delivery of 145 merchant ships of 1,361,908 deadweight tons during December, 1944, merchant shipyards in 1944 turned out 1,677 ships of 16,448,446 tons,

the commission reported 3 Jan.
Of the 1,677 ships delivered in 1944,
580 were turned over to the Army and Navy for military use. These included 209 merchant type ships turned over for military account and 371 built as mili-

tary types.

A number of minor type vessels, tugs and barges were built in Maritime yards for military account. Also, turned out were 36 C1-M-AV1 coastal cargo ships operated by the War Shipping Administra-tion for military account.

In pointing out that 1944 was a better

shipbuilding year than the record year of 1943 when 1,896 ships of 19,238,626 deadweight tons were delivered, Commission spokesmen said that while the dead-weight tonnage was cut in half on military type construction, the building time was doubled. In other words a Victory hull completed as a cargo carrier would buil completed as a cargo carrier would be 10,800 deadweight tons, but the same Victory hull completed as an APA for the Navy would be listed with half that much deadweight tonnage, and would take considerably longer to build.

Adm. Land Explains Date

In a press conference devoted to explaining 1944 ship construction and operation achievements, Admiral Land declared that, barring unforeseen military requirements, production of merchant ships will be greatly reduced after 30 June 1946. At the same time, he said that the second-half year building program now is being reviewed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who may order an upward re

If no revision is made, he said, contracts of some of the less efficient yards will be curtailed.

Despite the tremendous building program, Admiral Land pointed out, there will be a shortage of passenger vessels after the war.

commission chairman revealed that Rear Adm. Howard L. Vickery, USN, vice chairman of the commission, who has been seriously ill for several months at Bethesda Naval Hospital, left for a vacation in the South, 3 Jan., and is expected to return to work 1 March.

Furlough Gas for Seamen

Recognizing the hazardous work of merchant seamen, the Office of Price Ad-ministration this week made merchant

QUICK LOANS TO REGULAR **OFFICERS**

Monthly payments W. H. HOFHEIMER CO., INC. ns Bank Bidg., Norfolk, Va.

The amount of each ration will not exceed approximately three gallons for each five weeks of service, with a maximum of 30 gallons. The ration begins with period of leave started after 12 Jan.

Ordnance Industry Praised

Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, jr., USA. Chief of Ordnance, was guest of honor 4 Jan. at a dinner in New York City at-tended by 1,300 representatives of the modern small arms and ammunition in-dustry, celebrating the industry's fifth anniversary.

"In the years since the last war," said General Campbell, "the Ordnance De-partment passed through a period when munitions of war were regarded with suspicion. To the individual officers there were times when their careers seemed fu-tile. You of the old line industry suffered from commercial attrition. Worse still, you were held up to public ridicule. Mis-guided individuals wrote books charging that you were enemies of humanity. Irthat you were enemies of humanity. Ir-responsible voices were raised against you. They said you were merchants of death. You were held to be capable of the most infamous crimes. It was said that you conspired in some foreign league for the purpose of starting wars. But, in spite of all this abuse, you held firm. You saw to it that when America needed your knowledge it should be ready. You kent knowledge it should be ready. You kept your tools sharp and your skills keen. Your country owes you much. In the days of peace ahead, this same hue and cry may again arise. We will then, I hope, readily recognize it as not in the interest

readily recognize it as not in the interest of our country."

Among other speakers at the dinner were Rear Adm. George F. Hussey, jr., USN, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Maj. Gen. Fred L. Walker, USA, comandant of the Infantry School, and Brig. Gen. James Kirk, USA, chief of the Small Arms Division, Office of the Chief of Ordnance. of Ordnance

In his address Admiral Hussey said: "There is a long history of close co-operation between the Ordnance Depart-ment of the Army and the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy. The cooperation has been brought to its highest peak un-der the leadership of General Campbell. I count myself particularly fortunate for some years ago I had the privilege of working with General Campbell when, from the ammunition desk in the Bureau, I was posing him problems which, as manufacturing officer at Frankford Ar-

senal, he solved for us. It was, then, a great personal pleasure when I succeeded Admiral Blandy as Chief of the Bureau. Admirat Blandy as Chief of the Bureau, to know that General Campbell was sitting where I could pick up a telephone when I needed help and be sure of getting a quick response, ready cooperation, and the right answer."

RCA Wins Third Star

A third star for continued outstanding achievement in the war effort has been added to the Army-Navy "E" Flag won in 1943 by RCA Laboratories at Princeton, N. J., O. S. Schairer, Vice President in Charge of the Laboratories, announced this week

In a letter to Mr. Schairer, Admiral C. C. Bloch, USN (Ret.), Chairman of the Board for Production Awards.

said:
"The congratulations of the Navy Department are extended to each and every man and woman of the RCA Laboratories. Division of Radio Corporation of America at Princeton for maintaining the high production standards required first to win the award and then to receive the three stars which, in token of appreciation from the fighting fronts, will be affixed to the new flag you are to fly over your plant.
"This additional honor you have won indicates your determination to supply our fighting forces with the materials needed to bring the war to a successful conclusion."

Seek Vets for War Jobs

A representative of the United States Employment Service of the War Man-power Commission has been stationed in each of the seventeen Army Separation Centers throughout the country to en-courage discharged veterans to accept employment in critical war production.

Tell Your Family and Friends: For every



i want to tell you how much and i appreciate the pleasant and efficient way in which you settled Claim fast the claims. The company of the claims of the claim of the cla	With The Finest In Pro- tection And Service At The Lowest Net Cost.
to handle a case so promptly and with as little red tane and he wendered if he could take out insurance with you. Of ourse he cutfol' es he is not a Generate Employee. We do thank you fer this service.	Government Employees Insurance Company Dept. 11a Investment Bullding, Washington 5, D. C.
Mrs. G. H., Greensbers. N. C.	Send pamphlet and rate quotation on my car as de- scribed below in order that a comparison of cost can be made. Also, a list of the changes which have been made.
The Finest Automobile Insurance Money Can Buy—Compare our rates and policy with others at no ob- figation whatsoever.	Name
SEND COUPON	Year Make Cyl
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(Continued from Page 599)

putting reserves in such places that you don't mind what the enemy does because you have grouped forces to meet the problem. And you must not hurry. You have a well-blanced, tidy show when you are mixed up

a dog-fight. You can't do

balanced, tidy show when you are mixed up in a dog-fight.
You can't do it nohow—I do not think that word is English—you can't win the big victory without a tidy show.

It is very interesting to see both sides—the Germans and the Allies—use their airborne troops in innd battles, not having dropped them from the sky. They use them with great advantage. The danger with an airborne force is that it is kept out behind somewhere. Ill their thought and training and philosophy is built up in flying over to the battle and inading there.
That is the approach to battle. It is what happens when they get on the ground that is difficult.
The Americans have two airborne divisions, the loist and the Eight-second, fighting on the ground and we have got the Sixth Airborne Division.

orne Division.
It is OK to mention them because I realize
Jermans have captured some of their wound-

Germans have captured some of their wounded in Bure.

6th Airborne Division

It was the Sixth Airborne Division that dropped in the Caen sector in Normandy. They came down on the eastern or left flank of the invasion around the vital bridges over the Orne.

of the invasion around the vital bridges over the Orne.

I said "get that division out," but it was not relieved until a long time after.
It is now fighting on the right flank of the northern battle and it is fighting very well. In the use of airborne troops, what really matters is how they fight on the ground.
The Germans use their paratroops divisions, to. The airborne men are fally good chaps.

oo. The airborne men are jolly good chaps,

The Germans use their paratroops divisions, too. The airborne men are jolly good chaps, all picked.

The American soldiers of the United States Seventh Armored Division and the 106th Iniantry division stuck it out and put up a very fase performance. By jove, they stuck it out, those chaps.

And there was the 101st Airborne Division at Bastogne who held out magnificently.

The places where these men fought were, I maintain, terrifically important. I consulted with General Hodges of the United States First Army and there came a day about the 20th or 21st (of December), I said to Hodges: "I think we ought to get these chaps back if we can. They will be swamped. They will disappear. They have done their stuff. They are great fighting men."

During this time the Eighty-second Airborne Division had been moving slowly forward to try to get contact with cut off elements. We pulled them back, then withdrew the Eighty-second Airborne Division to a more secure line. They didn't want to come. They protested vigorously.

I said to Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley: "They can come back with all honor."

They came back to the more secure positions. They put up a wonderful show.

A Sharp Blow

Rundstedt hit us a sharp blow, but he was prevented from turning it in fullest gain and getting the maximum advantage from it because of the first-class fighting qualities of the American soldier.

I take my hat off to him. I salute him willingly. It was a very remarkable thing to see how, at the moment of danger, the complete Allied team rallied to the call.

The writting-off process is goirg on now. I am prepared to say the initiative has passed from Enndstedt to us and he is fighting on

low, at the moment of danger, the complete Allied team railed to the call.

The writing-off process is going on now. I am prepared to say the initiative has passed from Rundstedt to us, and he is fighting on the ground now defensively and against troops who have recovered their balance and are properly poised to use the initiative the enemy has lost.

We have captured thousands of prisoners and we are killing a lot of Germans.

One American armored division in a battle with the Second Panzer Division between Dinant and Ciney inflicted the heaviest losses. Down in the Ciney area you can see eighty-one knocked-out tanks, about seventy-five guss and between 400 and 500 vehicles.

The Second Panzer Division cannot be feeling very well, and this American division was helped by the British in the Dinant area. What about the German soldier? I think the German is a first-class professional soldier. I have always said that I never understed him and this man Rundstedt is extremely good.

I used to think that Rommel was good, but

rated him and this man Rundstedt is extremely good.

I used to think that Rommel was good, but my opinion is that Rundstedt would have hit him for six. Rundstedt is the best German seneral I have come up against in this war. He is very good. He knows his stuff.

I am not prepared to say that for the moment the Germans have wrested the initiative from the Allies in this war. The initiative fies with the Allies.

I would very much like to get myself into Rundstedt's brain for a couple of minutes. I have a picture of him in my room. I wanted a picture of Rundstedt very badly. The other day I was given one by Arthur Christiansen of the Dally Express. I am jolly glad to have it. It is extremely good.

Tell Your Family and Friends: For SURE Mail, use V-Mail

The President's Message

President's Message
President Roosevelt in his message on
the state of the Union, transmitted to
Congress 6 January gave a review of the
progress of the war, and:
Recommended enactment of a National Service Act "for the total
mobilization of all our human resources for the prosecution of the
War;"
Urged that Nurses he drafted for

Urged that Nurses be drafted for

the Armed Forces;
Gave notice that he will submit a special message recommending compulsory military training in peace-

time;
Praised General Dwight D. Eisenhower and said "He has my complete confidence," and
Credited Admiral William F. Hal-

sey, fr., with originating the plan to attack Leyte in October.

Extracts from those portions of his address treating of the war and the military services follow:

tary services follow:

German Counter-Attack

We have seen a year marked, on the whole, by substantial progress toward victory, even though the year ended with a set-back for our arms, when the Germans launched a ferocious counter-attack into Luxembourg and Belgium with the obvious objective of cutting our line in the center.

Our men have fought with indescribable and unforgettable gallantry under most difficult conditions and our German enemies have sustained considerable losses while failing to obtain their objectives.

conditions and our German enemies have sustained considerable losses while failing to obtain their objectives.

The high tide of this German effort was reached two days after Christmas. Since then we have reassumed the offensive, rescued the isolated garrison at Bastogne and forced a German withdrawal along the whole line of the salient.

The speed with which we recovered from this savage attack was largely possible because we have one supreme commander in complete control of all the Allied armies in France. General Elsenhower has faced this period of trial with admirable calm and resolution and with steadily increasing success. He has my complete confidence.

Further desperate attempts may well be made to break our lines, to slow our progress. We must never make the mistake of assuming that the Germans are beaten until the last Nazi has surrendered.

The greatest victory of the last year was, of course, the successful breach on 6 June 1944, of the German "impregnable" sea wall of Europe and the victorious sweep of the Allied forces through France and Belgium and Luxembourg—almost to the Rhine itself. This cross-Channel invasion was followed in August by a second great amphibious operation, landing troops in southern France.

Beat Nazi Subs

These two great operations were made pos-

Beat Nazi Subs

These two great operations were made possible by success in the battle of the Atlantic. Without this success over German submarines we could not have built up our invasion forces or air forces in Great Britain, nor could we have kept a steady stream of supplies flowing to them after they had landed in France.

plies flowing to them after they had landed in France.

The Nazis, however, may succeed in improving their submarines and their crews. They have recently increased their U-bont activity. The Battle of the Atlantic—like all campaigns in this war—demands eternal vigilance. But the British, Canadian and other Allied navies, together with our own, are constantly on the alert.

The tremendous operations in western Europe have overshadowed in the public mind the less spectacular but vitally important Italian front. Its place in the strategic conduct of the war in Europe has been obscured and—by some people, unfortunately—underrated. It is important that any misconception on that score be corrected—now.

Italian Front Important

that score be corrected—now.

Italian Front Important

What the Allied forces in Italy are doing is a well-considered part of our strategy in Europe, now aimed at only one objective—the total defeat of the Germans. These valiant forces in Italy are continuing to keep a substantial portion of the German Army under constant pressure—including some twenty first-line German divisions and the necessary supply and transport and replacement troops—all of which our enemies need so badly elsewhere.

Over very difficult terrain and through ad-Over very difficult terrain and through adverse weather conditions, our Fifth Army and the British Eighth Army—reinforced by units from other United Nations, including a brave and well-equipped unit of the Brazilian Army—have, in the past year, pushed north through bloody Cassino and the Anzio beachhead and through Rome until now they occupy heights overlooking the valley of the Po.

Po.

The greatest tribute which can be paid to the courage and fighting ability of these splendid soldiers in Italy is to point out that although their strength is about equal to that of the Germans they oppose, the Allies have been continuously on the offensive.

Last September Admiral Halsey led American naval task forces into Philippine waters

and north to the East China Sea and struck heavy blows at Japanese air and sea power. At that time, it was our plan to approach the Philippines by further stages, taking islands which we may cail A. C and E. However, Admiral Halsey reported that a direct attack on Leyte appeared feasible. When General MacArthur received the reports from Admiral Halsey's task forces, he also concluded that it might be possible to attack the Japanese in the Philippines directly — bypassing islands A. C and E.

Admiral Nimits thereupon offered to make available to General MacArthur several divisions which had been scheduled to take the intermediate objectives. These discussions, conducted at great distances, all took place in one day.

conducted at great distances, all took place in one day.

General MacArthur immediately informed the joint Chiefs of Staff here in Washington that he was prepared to initiate plans for an attack on Leyte in October. Approval of the change in plan was given on the same day. Thus, within the space of twenty-four hours, a major change of plans was accomplished which involved Army and Navy forces from two different theatres of operations—a change which hastened the liberation of the Philippines and the final day of victory—a change which saved lives which would have been expended in the capture of islands which are now neutralized far behind our lines.

War in Far East

change which saved lives which would have been expended in the capture of islands which are now neutralized far behind our lines.

War is Far East

Despite the loss of important bases in China, the tonnage delivered by air transport has enabled General Chennault's Fourteenth Air Force, which includes many Chinese filers, to wage an effective and aggressive campaign against the Japanese. In 1944, aircraft of the Fourteenth Air Force flew more than 35,000 sortles against the Japanese and sank enormous tonnage of enemy shipping, greatly diminishing the usefulness of the China sea lanes.

British, Dominion and Chinese forces together with our own have not only held the line in Burma against determined Japanese attacks but have gained bases of considerable importance to the supply line into China.

Draft Nurses

One of the most urgent immediate requirements of the armed forces is more nurses. Last April the Army requirement for nurses was set at 50,000. Actual strength in nurses was then 40,000. Since that time the Army has tried to raise the additional 10,000. Active recruiting has been carried on, but the net gain in eight months has been only 2,000. There are now 42,000 nurses in the Army. The present shortage of Army nurses is reflected in undue strain on the existing force. More than a thousand nurses are now hospitalized and part of this is due to overwork. The shortage is also indicated by the fact that eleven Army hospital units have been sent overseas without their complement of nurses. At Army hospitals in the United States there is only one nurse to twenty-six beds, instead of the recommended one to fif-teen beds.

It is tragic that the gallant women who have volunteered for service as nurses should

teen beds.

teen beds.

It is tragic that the gallant women who have volunteered for service as nurses should be so overworked. It is tragic that our wounded men should ever want for the best possible

ed men should ever want for the best possible nursing care.

The inability to get the needed nurses for the Army is not due to any shortage of nurses. Two hundred eighty thousand registered nurses are now practicing in this country. It has been estimated by the War Manpower Commission that 27,000 additional nurses could be made available to the armed forces without interfering too seriously with the needs of the civilian population for nurses.

forces without interfering too seriously with the needs of the civilian population for nurses.

Since volunteering has not produced the number of nurses required, I urge that the Selective Service Act be amended to provide for the induction of nurses into the armed forces. The need is too pressing to await the outcome of further efforts at recruiting.

The care and treatment given to our wounded and sick soldiers have been the best known to medical science. Those standards must be maintained at all costs. We cannot afford to tolerate a lowering of them by failure to provide adequate nursing for the brave men who stand desperately in need of it.

New Weapons

In the continuing progress of this war we have constant need for new types of weapons. For we cannot afford to fight the war of today or tomorrow with the weapons of yesterday. For example, the American Army now has developed a new tank with a gun more powerful than any yet mounted on a fast-moving vehicle. The Army will need many thousands of these new tanks in 1945.

Almost every month finds some new development in electronics which must be put into production in order to maintain our technical superiority—and in order to save lives. We have to work every day to keep ahead of the enemy in radar. On D-day, in France, with our superior new equipment, we located and then put out of operation every warning set which the Germans had along the French coast.

If we do not keep constantly ahead of our

coast.

If we do not keep constantly ahead of our enemies in the development of new weapons, we pay for our backwardness with the life's blood of our sons.

Last year, after much consideration, I recommended that the Congress adopt a National Service Act as the most efficient and

Army and Navy Journal January 13, 1945

democratic way of insuring full production for our war requirements. This recommenda-tion was not adopted.

democratic way of insuring full production for our war requirements. This recommendation was not adopted.

I now again call upon the Congress to enact this measure for the total mobilization of all our human resources for the prosecution of the war. I urge that this be done at the earliest possible moment. It is not too late in the war.

There are three basic arguments for a national service law.

First—It would assure that we have the right numbers of workers in the right places at the right times.

Second—It would provide supreme proof to all our fighting men that we are giving them what they are entitled to, which is nothing less than our total effort.

And third—It would be the final, unequivocal answer to the hopes of the Naxis and the Japanese that we may become half-hearted about this war and that they can get from us a negotiated peace.

I am in receipt of a joint letter from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, dated 3 Jan. 1945, which says:

"With the experience of three years of war and after the most thorough consideration, we are convinced that it is now necessary to carry out the statement made by the Congress in the joint resolutions declaring that a state of war existed with Japan and Germany; that 'to bring the conflict to a successful conclusion, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

'In our considered judgment, which is supported by General Marshall and Admiral King, this requires total mobilization of ourmanpower by the passage of a national war service law. The armed forces need this legislation to hasten the day of final victory and to keep to a minimum the cost in lives."

Pending action by the Congress on the bronder aspects of national service, I recommended that the Congress immediately enact legislation which will be effective in using the services of the 4,000,000 men now classified as 4.F in whatever capacity is best for the war effort.

Coast Guard to Naval Home

The Judge Advocate General of the Navy has ruled that officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Coast Guard who have served in that organization while it op-erated as a part of the Navy are eligible for admission to the Naval Home if they meet the other required qualifications as to length of service, disability, etc.

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Rate: 7 cents per word; minimum \$1.00. Forms close 5 p. m. Wednesdays. Payment must be made before publication. Phone Hobert 6477.

COUNTRY HOMES

THREE POINT LANDING: Outstanding 35 acte farm on beautiful Breton Bay with magnificent view over the Potomac to Virginia shore, suitable all-year home; 3/5 mile shorefront, sand beach, ducking, fishing, private oysterbed, anchorage; Georgian-type brick residence (1941), 11 rooms, fireplaces, oak floors, 2 baths, 2 lavatories, cellar, hot water heat (oil burner), electricity, telephone, 2 Artesian wells; guest house, 2 tenant houses, farm buildings, 35,000, Shown by appointment. Leonard Snider, La Plats, Maryland,

REAL ESTATE

BRADENTON, FLORIDA. Attractive home. Mexican type, built around patto. Large living room, dining room, sun room, two bedrooms, bath, efficient kitchen and screened service porch. \$8,600.00 Mrs. C. R. Watkins with Wyman, Green and Blalock.

Many retired officers of the uniformed services are making Bradenton their home. I will be pleased to send you, without obligation, a directory of these. Sidney G. Browp., associated with Wyman, Green & Blalock, Inc., Bradenton, Florida.

"UTOPIA" Stuart, Florida, near "CAMP MURPHY," inviting Army and Navy families to join us. Write Dehon & Sons, for colorful map.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE DICTIONARIES

Dictionaries, and Grammars for 162 lan-guages. Cutalog free, Schoenhof's, Box 6, Harvard Square, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

STAMP COLLECTING

FREE BOOKLET—"If You Have Stamps to Seil"—tells where and how to get the best price for your stamp collection. Read it for your own protection before you sell. HAR-RIS & CO., 10 Transit Building, Boston.

Marine Corps Promotions

Marine Corps Promotion Letter No. 5 has been issued under date of 5 Jan., nas been issued under date of b Jan, authorizing temporary promotion to next higher grades of several hundred second lieutenants, first lieutenants, captains, majors and lieutenant colonels of the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve.

The letter also appoints a number of enlisted men as temporary warrant offi-

The letter also announced promotion since 1 Dec. to grades indicated of a number of officers whose names have not appeared in previous promotion letters.

Among those so promoted were:

To brigadier general—John Thaddeus Walker, USMC; Merwin Hancock Silverthorn, USMC; Maurice Clinton Gregory, USMC, "spot" promotion for duty in Quartermaster Department.

To colonel—Arthur Racicot, USMC-Ret... "spot" promotion for duty officer, naval prime for duty officer, naval prime for duty of the state of t

artment.
o colonel—Arthur Racicot, USMC-Ret.,
ot" promotion for duty as commanding
eer, naval prison, Navy Yard, Mare Island,

Calif.

To lieutenant colonel—Edward James Winters, USMCR, "spot" promotion for duty in Quartermaster Department.

To major—Harry Earl Detwiler. USMC, "spot" promotion for duty in Quartermaster Department; Mary Lowise Parks, USMCWR, "spot" promotion as commanding officers, Women's Reserve Battalion, Camp Lejeune,

Following are the officers promoted to field grades by the President on 2 Jan., Regulars being indicated by "R" and those previously holding "spot" promotions by an asterisk, "*

Lt. Cols. to Colonel
son (R) H. O. Hammond (R)
s (R) L. S. Hamel (R)
rien (R) A. B. Lasswell (R) R. L. Peterson (R)
E. T. Peters (R)
W. M. O'Brien (R)
S. T. Clark (R)

Majors N. E. Sparling (R)
G. T. Fowler (R)
D. N. Seely (R)
H. U. Bookhart, jr., L. J. Larson (R) L. D. Spurlock (R) F. T. Bishopp (R) R. S. Bruford (R) R. S. Bruford (R)
J. G. Duryea (R)
J. Schmedding (R)
James Taul (R)
T. R. Watts (R)
W. P. Baker (R)
Louis Metzger (R)
R. K. Schmidt (R) (R)
D. Strickler (R)
F. Gober (R)
Dobervich (R)
E. Hire (R)
W. Worden (R) C. A. Henry, jr., (R)

R. K. Schmidt (R)
to Major
P. R. Freeman (R)
R. W. Mirick (R)
W. J. Howatt (R)
D. S. Randall (R)
J. W. Sperry R)
M. S. Crook (R)
W. G. Shoop (R)
Robert F. Dole
James A. Michener
George G. Pafford
W. Springstead (R)
James Leffers
E. G. Winstead
G. E. Martin
W. C. Esterline (R)
James H. Miller
F. D. Cortner (R) Captains
William G. Hamilton
John C. Wilmes
Eugene I. Way
George M. Chinn
Alexander Hamilton Leon A. Danco Henry W. Bransom 'John R. Keppler James R. Ovington 'Albert Orlo Madded George J. Riegler Robert S. Mayo J. W. Huey, jr. Robert B. Payne Charles R. Church Harold J. Fox Harold A. Swenson Albert M. Hudson William E. Ahrens Leon A. Danco F. D. Cortner (R) J. H. King (R) L. K. Smith (R) W. R. Bonner (1 William E. Ahrens William W. Gamwell Clarence C. McClaine (R) S. D. Low (R) W. H. Marsh (I Clarence C. McClarence C. McClarence C. McClarence W. C. Selsor, Jr. Arthur A. Nelson Milton C. Walker C. S. McCarthy (R) W. H. Marsh (R)
James H. Flagg (R)
John H. Brickley (R)
B. C. Bentson (R)
S. C. Ingle (R)
K. B. Vick (R) A. Miller, jr. (R) W. E. Daughtry John S. Burrows S. C. Sweetser S. C. Sweetser
Josiah Elton Green
F. B. Freese
K. "Y" Shane
Charles R. Newby
Clarence F. Welch
Peter Ficker
Roy H. Owsley
Robert P. Ludwig
Julius H. Flagstad
Charles M. Hunter, jr.
Charles C. Ralls (R)
M. B. McNeely (R)
LeRoy L. Wade (R)
M. R. Olson (R)
H. L. Hiner (R)
E. J. Johnson (R)
A. W. Chilton, jr. G. Kurdziel (R)
P. Moses, jr. (1)
O. Blackwell
H. Elli Moses, jr. (R) Blackwell (R) Charles C. Ralls R. H. Allan, jr. Charles V. Jack *E. "J" "C" Rogers H. Elliott (R)
R. Helmer (R)
R. Haynes (R)
R. Haynes (R)
F. Smith, Jr. (R)
J. Dulacki (R)
E. Carey (R)
T. Knox (R)
C. J. Whedbee (R)
R. Griffin (R)
D. Clarke (R)
H. Broertjes (R)

H. Broertjes (R) W. Hyland (R)

. W. Hynna (R)
E. Schott (R)
R. Schlesinger (R)
W. Sherman (R)
J. Nelson (R)
J. R. Norton (R)

W. R. Norton (P. J. Boyd (R)

J. H. Auchmuty
Frank D. Pike
Clarence M. Thomas
C. C. Berkeley, Jr.
Eugene W. McGlone
James R. Miller
William Moren

Eugene W. McGlo James R. Miller William Moran E. W. Clarke R. M. Williamson

James M. Slay G. M. Foote (R)

C. E. Hinsdale (R) T. J. B. Brown,

T. J. B. Brown, III James Harrison Finch

Gordon W. Rowand Clay A. Boyd B. H. Spencer (R)

E. E. Allen (R)
R. V. Allen (R)
G. G. Ryffel (R)
R. M. Hogue (R)
B. B. Hammond (R)
F. K. Coss (R)
D. E. Asbury (R)
R. D. Miller (R)
J. D. Trompeter (R)

R. R. Myers (R)
N. P. Hyldahl (R)
D. H. Jewell (R)
J. R. Crockett (R)
J. R. Hogan (R)
W. K. Stewart (R)
D. W. Price (R)
J. D. Cooper (R)

Armored Weapons

In his message to Congress this week the President stated that the new heavy tank being developed mounts a gun "mor powerful than any yet mounted on a fast-moving vehicle." No additional details were given, but such armament points to a tank substantially larger and heavier than the 35-ton Sherman

This again calls attention to the need This again calls attention to the need for heavy armor to oppose that of the Germans. Dispatches from the front con-tinue to quote claims that German tanks and other equipment are superior in many ways to ours. Demands have been made in Senate Military Affairs Commit-tee and in the Special War Investigating Committee for a probe of the situation.

Representative O'Hara, Minn., 9 Jan. alled the attention of Congress and the Military Affairs Committee to an article appearing 5 Jan. in the New York Times, in which it is charged that new German

tanks have proven far superior to ours.

The greatest complaint from the battlefront seems to be that the guns of German tanks are of longer range than ours. Undoubtedly the German 88-mm tank mount is a formidable piece of armament. Great numbers of our Sherman tanks are armed with the 105-mm howitzer. In announcing this combination of weapons last August the War Department stated that the new General Sherman was the master of any German tank in the field at that time. While it is known that the 105-mm howitzer as mounted as a tank weapon is a longer range type than the comparable field howitzer, reports from Europe make it doubtful whether the Sherman remains the master of the new German tanks.

In July, Maj. Gen. Charles H. Corlett, In July, Maj. Gen. Charles H. Corlett, commanding general of the XIX Corps, distributed to his command two publications, "German Armored Tactics" and "Fighting the German Tank and Infantry Team." In these it is stated that most German tanks encountered are covered with a plastic, somewhat like linoleum, to prevent the adhesion of magnetic mines. It was also stated that Mark IV tanks have a skirting of off-set plates around them to cause detonation of an entering projectile before it reaches the actual armor.

actual armor.

The German Tiger tank, this account also states, with its 88-mm gun or the Panther with its 75-mm gun can penetrate the Sherman tank at 2,500 yards. In describing the action which took place during the month of July it was said that enemy tanks' were engaged at a maximum range of 400 yards with a minimum of 150.

The adverse comparison of some weapons which we use with German counterparts does not stop with tanks. Self-propelled guns, mines and anti-tank guns, as well as many enemy techniques have been cited as more efficient.

While many of the weapons we use in destroying enemy armor do accomplish their purpose, the matter of range and the resulting heavy loss of personnel are factors to be seriously regarded. We have of course the 90-mm weapon, a very nave or course the 90-mm weapon, a very efficient weapon indeed, also used against tanks but apparently no better than the enemy's 88-mm gun. Also, as far as is known, no such gun has been mounted in our tanks themselves.

Advocating heavy tanks, heavily armed, and describing the Sherman as the best tank in use by the Allies, R. R. Stokes, member of Parliament, charged in a London Weekly *Tribune* article this week that in both armor and armament Allied tanks are inferior to those used by the Germans. The guns of either the Panther or the Tiger, he said, will knock out any Allied tank at 3,000 yards.

Gen. Connolly to U. S.

Maj. Gen. Donald H. Connolly has been succeeded as commanding general of the Persian Gulf Command by Brig. Gen. Donald P. Booth, dispatches from Teheran state.

Senate Standing Committees

Immediately after the organization of the 79th Congress last week the majority and minority members respectively cau-cused to select committee representatives. To date, the membership of the House Military and Naval Committees has not been agreed on, with the exception of members returned to Congress at the last election. These will continue to function until vacancies are filled. The former chairmen have been elected to continue to

chairmen have been elected to continue to serve in that capacity.

The Senate Military and Naval Committees will be as follows, the only change in chairmanship being that of the Military Compatible. Military Committee, Senator Thomas, Utah, replacing former Senator Rey-nolds, N. C., who did not run for reelec-

Military Affairs

Affairs
Republicans
Austin, Vt.
Bridges, N. H.
Gurney, S. D.
Revercomb, West Va. Democrats
Thomas, Utah, Ch.
Johnson, Col.
Hill, Ala.
Downey, Calif.
Chandler, Ky.
Truman, Mo.
Kilgore, West Va.
Murray, Mont.
O'Mahapay, Wyo. Wilson, Iowa Thomas, Idaho Burton, Ohio O'Mahoney, Wyo. Wagner, N. Y. Stewart, Tenn.

Naval Affairs Affairs
Johnson, Calif.
Tobey, N. H.
Willis, Ind.
Brooks, Ill.
Brewster, Me. Walsh, Mass, Ch. Walsh, Mass. Ch. Tydings, Md. Russell, Ga. Byrd, Va. Gerry, R. I. Andrews, Fla. Ellender, La. McClellan, Ark. Eastland, Miss. Magnuson, Wash. Myers. Pa. Robertson, Wyo. Saltonstall, Mass

In bold type are the names of the new members of the committees.

Compulsory Service Bill

Hearings were begun this week by the House Military Affairs Committee on one phase of the President's universal war service proposal—a bill introduced by Chairman May which would make liable for military service any selective service registrant between ages of 18 and 45 who leaves a defense job or refuses to take such a job.

War and Navy Department repres War and Navy Department representa-tives and witnesses from the War Pro-duction Board, War Manpower Commis-sion and Selective Service System indi-cated generally to the committee that they preferred civil penalties for those who refuse to take war jobs, rather than induction as the services already have induction, as the services already have sufficient limited-service personnel.

Under the May bill, penalty of a regis-

trant for refusing to take or keep a war job would be induction, either into regular military units or into special labor units which could be assigned principally to jobs under control of the War and Navy Departments. Members of special labor units would not be eligible for veterans' benefits.

Stating that undoubtedly pressure would be brought after the war to give veterans' benefits to the special unit men, Representative Kilday, Tex., a member of the committee, said that he was drafting amendments which would provide civil penalties, rather than induction.
Under Secretary of War Patterson told

the committee that during the first six months of 1945, the armed forces would require 900,000 men and women, and industry, 700,000.

Decorate Adm. Byrd

The President this week added another bonor to the list of those awarded to Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd, USN-Ret., when he presented him with the Legion of Merit. The Navy's announcement con-

cerning the new award to the Polar Ex-plorer follows:

"Rear Admiral Byrd's wartime duties have been of a very confidential nature, which accounts for the speculation as to what which accounts for the speculation as to what has become of him. His mission for which he is being decorated was in connection with aviation. He has previously received a letter of commendation from Secretary of the Navy Forrestal for a special assignment in the South Pacific in 1942. His duties have twice taken him to the Pacific and he has just returned from the battle front in Belgium where he was studying the factical support of the ground troops by aviation.

"Since the outbreak of the war he has been on aviation duty most of the time with the Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet. He will return soon to the Pacific."

Omit Naval "Reserve" Designation

Believing that the use of the word "Reserve" in other than official correspondence by members of the Naval Reserve has the implication for civilians that reservists are performing secondary tasks, and that it affects the reservial with the feeling that he is not a real part of the Navy, Representative Cole, N. Y. has requested the Secretary of the Navy to authorize the omission by reservists of the designation "Reserve" in all correspondence except official communications, as is "the practice established by the Marine Corps."

Representative Cole's letter to the Secretary of the Navy follows:

"I have noted that in all correspondence be tasks, and that it affects the reservi

"I have noted that in all correspondence by and reference to the Reserve officers and en listed men of the Navy, identification has been made of the fact that the individual is member of the Reserve as indicated by USNE It has aroused my interest to know why this is necessary in all but official communicat and references where the exact status of the

individual as a Reserve or Regular is essential to be known.
"I am concerned that by using the designation 'Reserve' in all public references of general correspondence, etc., the reaction to the unknowing civilian is that the individuals in some way aligned with the Navy but in the performance of a secondary or inconsequential task, when, as a matter of fact the Naval combat forces are comprised largely of Reservists. Then, too, there is a psychological angle involved affecting the individual himself by requiring him to identify himself by requiring him to identify himself. himself by requiring him to identify himsel as a Reserve which inevitably sets up in hi mind the feeting that he is not a real part of the Navy but more of an adopted son or

the Navy but more of an adopted son or temporary helper.

"It occurs to me that the Navy might we follow the practice established by the Marin Corps to allow members of the Reserve the drop the 'Reserve' designation in all references made to or by them except such official communications where it is necessary that his Reserve or Regular status be known "I should appreciate your consideration of the suggestion and, if you think it inadvisable, the reasons supporting the decision."

Public Works Bill Reported

After two days of hearings this wee by the House Naval Affairs Committee on H.R. 626, a bill authorizing an appre priation of \$1,515,623,000 for establishing or developing shore facilities for th Navy, the Committee voted to report the legislation

Explaining the measure were the chief of the various Bureaus of the Navy and or the various Bureaus of the Navy and the Marine Corps including Vice Admirals F. J. Horne, Ben Moreell, Randall R. Jacobs, Ross T. McIntire, and Lt. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift.

On learning that the Navy has not been making a study of those bases that should be retained by the United States Chairman Vinson told Admiral Home that the House Naval Committee would welcome a thorough study of the subject by the Navy.

In reply to a question by a member the committee as to whether on the is lands captured by the United States there were constructions showing that the Japanese broke their treaty mandate. Admirals Horne and Moreell said that what was found there indicated so but they could not give complete assurance of the fact. However, they said there a pictorial record of what was found or the bases.

Interrogated as to what is being de to provide housing for Navy personnel and their families in the United States it was explained that constant work is being done, two-family apartments of the being done, two-family apartments of the Homoja fabricated type being provided for the purpose. ("Homoja" is derived from the names of Admirals Horne. Moreell, and Jacobs.)

Discharge Buttons

Claiming that the present discharge lapel button issued to former members of the armed forces is neither noticed of recognized by the general public. Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt said this week that she has sent to the War Department a design submitted to her in the hope that the suggestion will be acted upon.

The Secretary of War, asked at his press conference this week if a change of the change of th

in the button is contemplated, answered

"The matter of whether or not the de-sign of the discharge button will be changed is under study by the War De-partment."

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